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## U.K. Proposes Giving Workers Industry Voice

LONDON, May 23 (UPI) — Britain's Labor government today unveiled plans to give workers a greater say in running industry, including the appointment of worker directors to policy boards of all large companies.

The program for what was described as industrial democracy was outlined in a government white paper presented to Parliament by Prime Minister James Callaghan.

"Industrial democracy stands for the means by which employees at every level may have a real share in the decisions within their company or firm and therefore a share in the responsibility for making it a success," the white paper said.

"The objective is positive partnership between management and workers rather than defensive coexistence."

But Mr. Callaghan emphasized that there is not enough time between now and the next parliament-

tary general election, scheduled within the next 18 months, to pass the necessary legislation to put the plan into operation now. He said this would be a major project of the next Labor government, if the Labor Party wins the election.

The white paper proposals were based on a widely criticized report by a Committee on Industrial Democracy, headed by Oxford University historian Lord Bullock. That report was published in January 1977.

### Some Rejections

But it rejected some of the more controversial elements of the Bullock report, among them one calling for equal board representation for workers and management with independent members holding the balance of power.

Major proposals in the white paper included:

- A legally enforceable obligation on companies with more than 500 employees to consult their representatives before major decisions are made.

- Companies would set up two boards of directors. One, on which workers would be represented, would deal with the broad lines of company policy, and the other, a management board, would handle the daily running of the company.

- Workers would have a legal right to name directors to the policy board of companies with more than 2,000 employees. This right would go into effect only three or four years after the preliminary machinery for consultation between management and workers had been set up.

- As "a reasonable first step," workers would have the right to appoint up to one-third of the directors on a company's policy board. But the white paper said "it does not exclude parity as an ultimate outcome."

- The establishment of an industrial democracy commission "to provide advice and consultation to give rulings on disputes and to monitor and evaluate the operation of the planned legislation."

### Labor Has Edge in Poll

LONDON, May 23 (AP-D) — The Labor Party has a 4.9 percent lead over the opposition Conservative Party, according to a poll carried out for the Daily Mirror by the National Opinion Poll. In February, a survey by the National Opinion Poll showed the Conservatives with an 11 percent lead over Labor. The latest poll was conducted May 4 to 9.

### Refuse to Wash, Clean Cells in U.K.

## IRA Prisoners Persist in Hygiene Strike

By Roy Reed

BELFAST, May 23 (NYT) — Three hundred Irish Republicans who consider themselves prisoners of war are trying to force the British government to stop treating them as common criminals in a Northern Ireland prison.

The prisoners are refusing to wash themselves or empty their chamber pots. The floors, walls, windows and doors of many of their cells are fouled with body waste.

The protest, believed to be unique in its form, has gone on for several weeks and neither the prisoners nor the prison authorities have shown any sign of giving in.

With warm weather approaching, the authorities and the families of the prisoners are worried about an outbreak of disease. A special wing of the prison has been prepared in which prisoners with infectious ailments can be isolated.

## Haig Decides to Continue As Commander of NATO

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, May 23 (NYT) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. has been asked by the Carter administration to remain in his post as supreme allied commander of Western forces and said that he would do so.

His term was to have ended Jan. 1, 1979, but he said he last week it was now "open-ended." It is said to be likely that he will remain at least a year, perhaps two, to supervise programs for increasing the readiness and reinforcement of allied forces in Europe.

Allied military leaders expressed great satisfaction. Visits to North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces and defense ministries provided abundant evidence of respect for Gen. Haig as an organizer, planner and military leader.

Earlier this year, Gen. Haig was reported to have threatened to re-

sign over several issues, including President Carter's decision to defer production of the neutron bomb, a decision that strained relations with several European countries, and what he considered a misleading American message to Joseph Luns, the secretary general of NATO. He later denied having made such a threat.

Gen. Haig's present popularity contrasts sharply with his reception in Europe in December, 1974, when he replaced Gen. Andrew Goodpastor as supreme allied commander. Gen. Haig's connection with the Nixon administration and the Watergate scandal made him unwelcome in some of the more liberal NATO states, notably Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Some politicians and newspapers characterized the general as a defender of the administration.



French paratroopers questioning Africans in Kolwezi during their house-to-house hunt for rebels.

### During Brzezinski Visit

## China Policy on U.S. Stays Firm

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, May 23 (WP) — Despite optimistic reports from foreign diplomats to Peking, the Chinese have failed to signal publicly any significant change in policy toward Washington during the visit of U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski that ended yesterday.

[After arriving in Tokyo today, Mr. Brzezinski told Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda that the United States intends to strengthen its ties and pursue normalization of relations with China, the Associated Press reported.]

Chinese words and actions during the trip have been almost identical to those during the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in August, although they seemed pleased with Mr. Brzezinski's tougher anti-Soviet remarks and appeared more confident of a U.S. commitment to improved relations with Peking.

Last year, the Chinese had complained that the new Carter administration was being too eager in its support of the Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan and too reluctant to stand up to China's worse enemy, the Soviet Union. In his opening banquet toast to Mr. Vance, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said then that "There

are now still problems in the relations between our two countries."

Mr. Huang is unlikely to have changed his opinion on this, as Washington continues to recognize Taipei, but to an apparent gesture of increased confidence he did not use those words in greeting Mr. Brzezinski.

Instead, he said that "our countries do hold common or similar views on a number of questions in the present international situation," a phrase the Chinese often use during upswings in their relations with Washington.

Whatever small diplomatic gains Mr. Brzezinski made during his three days in Peking could still be blown away by the kind of carping post-visit assessments that irked the Chinese after Mr. Vance's trip.

Many like White House China watcher Michael Oakes and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, both of whom accompanied Mr. Brzezinski, remember the harsh Chinese reaction and concerned diplomatic repair work that followed overly optimistic assessments of the Vance visit.

### Suspensions of Moscow

Mr. Brzezinski's greater willingness to express to public his suspicions of Moscow certainly delighted the Chinese, who heard a much softer line from Mr. Vance last August. Arriving at a high point in Soviet adventures in Africa, Mr. Brzezinski struck out against "global or regional hegemony" in his banquet remarks.

A trip to the Great Wall reportedly had not been on Mr. Brzezinski's original, businesslike schedule, but eventually, like any first-time Peking visitor he succumbed to the lure of one of the wonders of the world. It proved a splendid forum for anti-Soviet jibes. While on the wall, he joked about looking for the "polar bear."

Like Mr. Vance, Mr. Brzezinski scrupulously avoided any comment that might suggest that the Chinese opposition to continued U.S. ties with Taiwan had softened. The Chinese appear not to have budged an inch on their demand that Washington cut all diplomatic and military ties with the island held by the Nationalist Chinese. This has been the key obstacle to full U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations.

Despite all Mr. Vance's efforts in

August to give reporters with him very neutral statements on Taiwan, an optimistic interview apparently given by White House foreign policy staffers back in Washington had the Chinese grumbling before Mr. Vance even returned home.

### Greeting Not Helpful

And President Carter's remarks on greeting Mr. Vance at Andrews Air Force Base then did not help much, administration officials say. Most of the president's words were cautious, but the Chinese reacted badly to his description of the trip as "a very important step forward in our ultimate goal of normalizing relations."

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping reportedly reacted, in an interview with U.S. visitors in September, by calling the Vance trip a "step backward." Other Chinese were similarly critical of U.S. ties with Taiwan.

For this trip Mr. Brzezinski advertised his intent to stress the Taiwan issue and concentrate instead on the easier question of how to cooperate with Peking in frustrating Soviet interference in the developing world.

His disclaimer of any intent to use the trip to pressure Moscow in arms and other negotiations with Washington was itself phrased like a threat. He repeated it at both opening and closing banquets in Peking. "Only those aspiring to dominate others have any reason to fear the further development of American-Chinese relations."

## Chaplin's Body Is Buried Again

CORSIER, Switzerland, May 23 (UPI) — Charlie Chaplin's body was buried again today, this time in a concrete vault to prevent any oow theft.

The family and local officials attended a simple ceremony during which the coffin was lowered into the same grave from which it was stolen March 2. The original grave in the tiny Corsier cemetery was lined with concrete before the reburial and then sealed with more concrete.

The police recovered the body May 17 and arrested two political refugees, a Bulgarian and a Pole, on charges of stealing it for ransom.



HOME FOR TWO — King Hussein of Jordan and his American fiancée, Lisa Halaby, 26, in front of the palace that will be their home after their wedding June 15. The monarch, 42, announced that he and Miss Halaby would be married "as Moslems . . . as Arabs."

### At Paris Summit

## Mobutu Makes Plea For Increased Help

PARIS, May 23 (UPI) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, dressed in "camouflaged fatigues," appealed today to the 21-nation French-African summit meeting for more military aid to end the rebel uprising in his country.

Mr. Mobutu, who arrived aboard a special plane at Orly Airport, has accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of being behind the latest revolt in Shaba province. At least 200 whites are now estimated to have died in the siege at the mining town of Kolwezi before French and Belgian troops routed the rebels Saturday.

Mr. Mobutu, who said he had been at the front and had returned to Kinshasa only yesterday, said he came to brief the summit on the Shaba situation and to thank the French for their help.

His arrival coincided with a debate among the conference participants over whether to set up an all-African fighting force that would intervene at the request of member governments against local revolts.

### Warning by Giscard

President Omar Bongo of Gabon pressed the drive for such an African mobile force following a clear warning from France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that France — already fighting in Chad, the Sahara and Shaba — could not provide anything more than limited technical aid.

"Our tragedy in Africa is that we haven't yet got our own intervention force," Mr. Bongo said.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo said France should help set up such a Pan-African fighting force by providing it with the necessary training and technology.

President Moussa Traore of Mali, backed by several more radical delegations, led by Benin, warned that "what we need first is economic development which, if achieved, will assure the stability of African regimes making outside intervention unnecessary."

President Moktar Daddah of Mauritania was one of the leading supporters of French military

intervention on the side of pro-Western African regimes. "We have long lost the complex of former colonial subjects," he said. "We have no qualms about asking for French help."

A squadron of French Jaguar jet fighter-bombers, flying on Mauritania's and Morocco's side, is credited with the recent setbacks suffered by Algerian-armed insurgents in the Sahara.



President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrives yesterday at Orly Airport for the fifth French-African summit conference in Paris.

### France Says 200 Whites Slain

## Kolwezi Death Toll Said to Rise

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 23 (AP) — French paratroopers found the bodies of 18 more massacred whites in Kolwezi, a European relief official reported here today. Meanwhile, French and Zairian forces in the southern Zaire city awaited word from Paris on their next step in the war in Shaba province.

French soldiers sweeping through the bush outside the city also found 20 terrified French women and children hiding from a rebel gang that had killed all their husbands and fathers, a Defense Ministry spokesman said in Paris.

He said the women and children were unaware that a French and Belgian airborne force had driven the rebels from the area over the weekend.

The spokesman said the ministry also had received "unofficial information" that the French troops had discovered the bodies of about 20 Europeans at a new massacre site yesterday.

The ministry spokesman said the number of foreigners killed in Kolwezi during the rebel seizure may have exceeded 200, but a

precise count could not yet be made. "In the confusion, some bodies may have been counted twice, and others are still being found every day," he said.

[United Press International, in a dispatch from Ikkelenge, Zambia, said hundreds of retreating rebels in trucks and private cars crossed into Angola today through the northwestern tip of Zambia, carrying radios, cameras and other household goods looted during their one-day occupation of Kolwezi.]

A rebel platoon leader, in a camouflage uniform and with an automatic rifle, said the rebels had "many white hostages," who would be taken back to Angola.

Black refugees began returning from the bush to Kolwezi today, but the French commander there warned that they faced starvation and epidemics.

"We are in a dead city," Col. Yves Guez said in Kolwezi. He said there was no water, electricity or food, and with the city's vital copper mines shut down, no income.

At Kinshasa's airport, nine U.S. C-141 cargo planes stood in line, awaiting new orders from Washington. They were the last of 18 U.S. transports that shuttled fuel and military supplies into Shaba province for the French and Belgian paratroopers.

A State Department spokesman, Thomas Reston, said in Washington that the Carter administration was studying the possibility of providing continued air transport for the Shaba relief effort, although the planes would not enter the battle area.

The 1,200 Belgian paratroopers completed their withdrawal from Kolwezi yesterday, but about 600

were standing by at an air base 130 miles to the north, in Kamina, in case needed for an evacuation of Europeans from other Shaba towns.

"We will have to decide what to do," Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet told reporters in Brussels. "Either the safety of the white civilians can be obtained and our troops will leave, or we will have to envisage bringing out the white civilians whose safety cannot be guaranteed."

But he said Belgium "will not maintain forces in Shaba or elsewhere permanently. This is out of question."

In Washington, Mr. Reston said two U.S. citizens were officially missing in Kolwezi — a construction firm employee, Lonnie Glen, 39, of Yerington, Nev., and the unidentified son of a person with dual Belgian-American citizenship.

An American evacuated from Kolwezi reported that Mr. Glen had been killed by rebels.

## Moslem Rebels Free Hostages In Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, May 23 (AP) — Moslem rebels today released 56 hostages they had held captive for 23 days, the Philippine military said. The freed hostages, apparently were unharmed.

The release, which was made without a ransom payment, appeared aimed at stopping an anti-terrorist military operation, but the military's Southern Command chief said that the operation probably will continue.

Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon said that the kidnappers are criminals and no longer qualify for the blanket amnesty offered by President Ferdinand Marcos to rebels of the Moslem-led Moro National Liberation Front.

The 56 persons were from the inter-island vessel Don Carlos, hijacked April 30, ransacked and set adrift.

A government military operation was launched against the kidnappers three days later on the island of Basilan, 10 miles south of Zamboanga City, which is 550 miles south of Manila. By last week, the military said, 106 rebels and 11 soldiers had been killed.

### U.S. Chutist Killed By Midair Collision

By Midair Collision

GRIFITH, Ind., May 23 (UPI)

— A professional photographer attempting to film a television commercial jumped out of an airplane for a free-fall drop last night, collided with a colleague and fell 8,000 feet to his death.

Officials said that Kevin Shea, 28, of Chicago, was knocked unconscious before he could open his parachute. He fell to the ground near the airport where his flight originated in northeastern Indiana. His colleague, who opened his parachute late, suffered broken bones.



## House Acts on Carter Complaint

## Executive Curbs to Be Probed

By Murray Marder  
WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI) — House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., authorized creation yesterday of a special committee to review President Carter's complaint that he is conducting foreign policy under "very tight constraints" imposed by Congress.

## Chinese Press Backs Man Penalized for Thriftiness

PEKING, May 22 (Reuters) — A moderately prosperous peasant who was glad to go into debt so that he would no longer be called a capitalist has received the sympathy of the Chinese press.

The People's Daily and the Chinese news agency said today that a labor-loving family like Liu Chuan's should be praised as they recounted how he had been mistreated and penalized in recent years for his hard work and thrift.

The story was the latest in a number of public discussions on material incentives and whether these are capitalist traits or help people make greater contributions to the country's development.

The newspaper said that Mr. Liu's family once consisted of 20 persons of four generations living in five rooms, with a courtyard, on a commune in northeastern Liaoning province.

"As a result of their hard work and thriftiness, they started to become prosperous," it said.

"Before the cultural revolution,

viet and Cuban power in Africa. Rep. Zablocki was asked to report back in several weeks.

In the Senate, however, aides to Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said his position is unchanged — that he sees no evidence that Congress has tied the president's hands in any way that justifies rectification.

The White House's determination to re-examine what it regards as overstringent curbs on executive power also was evident in a "clarifying" statement issued in New York yesterday by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, the administration's "point man" on African policy.

Mr. Young, in a television interview Sunday, also said, "I don't agree that the president's hands are tied." He expressly disagreed that there is any need to review 1975 legislation sponsored by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, that cut off U.S. aid to anti-Marxist factions in Angola's civil war and bars further military involvement in Angola, where there are still about 20,000 Cuban troops, without action by Congress.

Rebel troops involved in the recent fighting in Zaire crossed over from Angola, where they were allegedly trained by Cubans and armed with Soviet weapons.

**A Clarification**  
After conversations yesterday with White House and State Department officials, Mr. Young issued what aides called a clarifying statement:

"I share the president's concern about the many legislative restrictions on foreign assistance. For instance, there are a number of laws restricting aid to specified countries, including Mozambique, Angola, Laos and Vietnam. Other statutes place various conditions on foreign assistance."

"I have no problem at all with the review of all these restrictions, but on the question of our African policy, as I said yesterday [Sunday], there's enough support in this country and in Congress for us to do openly anything we want to do in Africa."

The concern at the White House stems far more from the Clark amendment than from the restrictions cited by Mr. Young yesterday. The State Department on Saturday issued a list of 30 "restrictions on presidential authority to provide assistance to foreign nations and conduct foreign operations." But the White House is primarily preoccupied by the restrictions on checkmating the Soviet-Cuban military actions.

**Repeated Concern**  
The issue has been precipitated by the repeatedly voiced concern of Mr. Carter and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski about the spread of Soviet-armed Cuban troops in Africa. Mr. Brzezinski is in China now to try to intensify parallel U.S.-Chinese policy in offsetting Soviet power in Africa and elsewhere.

According to the Chinese news agency, last night at a farewell banquet in Peking Mr. Brzezinski was quoted as expressing an unusually blunt conjunction of U.S.-Chinese interests in Africa.

"Neither of us dispatches international marauders who masquerade as nonaligned to advance big-power ambitions in Africa," Mr. Brzezinski said. "Neither of us seeks to enforce the political obedience of our neighbors through military force."

Last Friday President Carter said that while Cuba claims "to be a nonaligned country," it is "the most heavily dependent and subservient country to the Soviet Union outside the Eastern [European] bloc." Mr. Carter added that the Soviet Union is "very eager to send Cuban troops" into Africa, while he has to operate under "very tight constraints" imposed by Congress.

## 2 Murderers Hanged In Damascus Square

DAMASCUS, May 23 (AP) — Two convicted Syrian murderers were hanged in a public square in Damascus before dawn today.

"That's the way to stop crime," a shopkeeper said as the bodies of Rashid Wakas and Faisal Jaramana were found guilty a few weeks ago of murdering a shopkeeper to steal money.

## 150 Indians Die In Heat Wave

NEW DELHI, May 23 (Reuters) — At least 150 persons have died in a heat wave in the plains of India in the last two weeks. Temperatures have averaged 45 degrees Celsius.

Reports from the northeastern states of Bihar said that the death toll there had risen to 46. In some parts of the state, the temperature rose to 47 degrees Celsius.

Nearly 30 persons have died in the southeastern state of Andhra Pradesh since Friday. In the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, where 18 persons died in the last three days, several towns were facing a shortage of drinking water.

## Gierek, Husak Meeting

PRAGUE, May 23 (AP) — Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek arrived today in Czechoslovakia's High Tatras mountains for two days of consultations with President Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak party chief, the CTK news agency reported.



DENTULOUS — The American television-movie star, Farrah Fawcett-Majors, smiles for milling photographers at Cannes Film Festival. See story of happening on page 7.

## A Desire for Shaba Minerals Suspected

## Belgians See French Zaire Raid as Ploy

By Paul Lewis  
BRUSSELS, May 23 (NYT) — Belgian officials are convinced that France is using its military intervention in Shaba province in Zaire last week as a pretext for expanding its influence in the richest mineral area of Africa.

Belgium, which was once the colonial power in Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo, has described the French airborne landing there as "entirely different" from what it called Belgium's "humanitarian effort to save lives."

Behind what Belgian officials and businessmen described as France's efforts to gain political influence in Africa, is not only, they say, a wish to curb Soviet expansion but also a desire to assure access to raw materials.

At present, knowledgeable Belgians say, it will take at least six months to get the Shaba mines back to normal — and then only if the province is made safe enough for foreign technicians to return.

**Peace-Keeping Force**  
Zaire's army has already showed itself incapable of protecting Shaba adequately, and Belgians here believe that an African peace-keeping force, along lines already suggested by France, offers the most realistic hope of creating conditions in which the mines can be reopened.

"But the French will probably then stay on as military advisers and their prestige in the country will be immense," commented a Belgian official.

## Special Assembly of UN On Disarmament Opens

From Wire Dispatches  
UNITED NATIONS, May 23 — The General Assembly opened a special session on disarmament today in an effort to slow down the arms race costing the world almost \$400 billion a year.

The Yugoslav deputy foreign minister, Lazar Mojsov, presided over the session.

The meeting, to last until June 28, will consider various proposals made in a preparatory committee for steps toward disarmament and new machinery to promote it, including a modified Geneva disarmament committee, another special session in three to five years and an eventual world disarmament conference.

**149 Participants**  
Seventy-three high government officials from the 149 countries will take part. The list includes 20 heads of government and 53 Cabinet ministers.

Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djurajevic was scheduled to be the first speaker, followed by U.S. Vice President Mondale.

Mr. Mondale's address will be watched for indications of the U.S. stand in the next round of strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union, to begin in Washington Friday.

Both the principals in the talks — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko — are expected to appear.

**Giscard Scheduled**  
President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, whose troops are involved in several local African

wars, including the Zaire operation to rescue foreigners from rebel invaders, will speak Thursday.

A number of Western leaders, such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who addresses the assembly Friday, and British Prime Minister James Callaghan, scheduled for June 2, are combining their UN visits with NATO summit talks in Washington.

Mr. Gromyko, who arrived last night, will also travel to Washington later for SALT talks.

Other leaders arriving for the UN gathering include Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai, President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned that "the consequences of inaction can be global catastrophe." Mr. Waldheim appealed to each of the UN nations to spend \$1,000 million on disarmament education and information for every \$1,000 million devoted to war machinery.

On the basis of the \$400 billion arms figure, this would mean \$400 million for disarmament efforts.

He also called for establishment of an advisory board "composed of eminent persons" to develop a "comprehensive approach to international study in the field of arms control and disarmament."

Since the assembly is not a negotiating body it will not come up with any immediate measures for curbing or reducing armaments. But delegates hope to agree on a declaration and program of action setting out principles and priorities for future negotiations.

economy — total investments of \$1 billion — is far bigger than that of France's \$20 million. Moreover, part of President Mobutu Sese Seko's new plan for improving Zaire's disorderly and inefficient economy is an offer to many Belgians to resume ownership of businesses that the government seized from them a few years ago.

**Belgian Warning**  
Nevertheless, Belgium is so worried about its economic position in Zaire that Premier Leo Tindemans warned France last year not to interfere with his country's "privileged links" with its old colony.

Several factors explain this Belgian defensiveness. The powerful Socialist Party dislikes what it sees as Mr. Mobutu's authoritarian, wasteful and corrupt government.

In the past, Belgium backed efforts of Shaba province to break away from the rest of the country. Belgian businessmen are often accused of favoring a breakaway Shaba province.

Most businessmen deny these accusations strongly, saying that a united Zaire has become a fact of life. But some contend that the Mobutu government will not last much longer as a result of its economic record, and they say France may be backing a losing horse in its efforts to gain influence.

**Western Consortium**  
An international operation is now being initiated to build up the potentially strong economy. A consortium of seven Western countries, including the United States, Belgium and France, is ready to provide financial assistance if the country will accept an economic program drawn up by the International Monetary Fund.

If this new economic rescue operation succeeds, the country may become more stable politically, and then the French-Belgian rivalry for its friendship — and natural resources — may become even more intense.

**Soviets Buy Cobalt**  
LONDON, May 23 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has made a killing in cobalt in anticipation of a world shortage, dealers said here today, alluding to the invasion of Shaba province in Zaire which has shut off 60 percent of the world's supply for months to come.

Russians, Poles and East Germans have been "steady and substantial" buyers on London's free market, well before prices went to \$20 from \$7 a pound.

Rough estimates of Soviet purchases this year range from 500 to 2,000 tons. Dealers say the Russians have been exceedingly canny buyers, placing orders of only 30 to 50 tons at a time. Deals in the free market cover about 10 percent of world output — about 25,000 tons — so orders of this size would not be disruptive.

## Ceausescu Arrives On Visit to Vietnam

BANGKOK, May 23 (AP) — A Romanian delegation led by President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Hanoi today for a visit, the Voice of Vietnam reported.

Mr. Ceausescu flew from Pyongyang after a trip to North Korea. He earlier visited China and is scheduled to go to Cambodia after Vietnam.

## Business Investigations

## U.S. Court Forbids Warrantless Probes

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 23 (HTT) — The Supreme Court today ruled that inspections of business premises by government health and safety officials without warrants were unconstitutional.

In a 5-to-3 decision, the court held that the protection of the Fourth Amendment against unreasonable searches applied to business premises as well as homes.

Justice Byron White, speaking for the majority, ruled that Labor Department officials, before they can make health and safety checks, must first obtain a warrant after proving to a judge or magistrate that there was probable cause to believe that safety violations were present at a specified workplace.

"The authority to make warrantless searches," Justice White explained, "devolves almost unbridled discretion upon executive and administrative officers, particularly those in the field, as to when to search and whom to search," he said.

**Neutral Criteria**  
"A warrant, by contrast, would provide assurances from a neutral officer that the inspection is reasonable under the Constitution, is authorized by statute and is pursuant to the administrative plan containing specific neutral criteria," the opinion continued.

Government attorneys had argued strongly for continuation of inspections without warrants, claiming that requiring court orders would nullify the effectiveness of the inspection program.

Justice White was joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Thurgood Marshall and Lewis Powell, in rejecting this contention. Justices John Stevens, William Rehnquist and Harry Blackmun dissented. Justice William Brennan missed the arguments in court because of illness and therefore took no part in the decision.

In another action, the Supreme Court further clarified its "contemporary community standards" test for determining obscenity by ruling that a jury may not automatically include children in that "contemporary community" when there is no evidence that they were among the intended recipients of the material in question.

In 1973, the court ruled that the test for obscenity should be based on "the average person, applying contemporary community standards." This replaced the previous standard under which material could not be found to be obscene unless it both "appealed to prurient interest" and lacked "redeeming social value."

In today's case the court overturned the obscenity conviction of a Los Angeles man on grounds that the trial judge had erroneously instructed the jury to consider the views of children as well as adults in deciding whether the material mailed by the defendant was obscene.

**Error Found**  
Chief Justice Burger, speaking for the court, held that since there was no evidence that the material

was intended for children "we therefore concluded it was an error to instruct the jury that they were part of the relevant community."

The chief justice noted that the jury that they must include the views of sensitive persons and sexual deviants in determining obscenity and implied that children could be included if they were among the intended recipients. He also held that the jury was properly instructed to consider the way the material was advertised in making its determination.

The court was unanimous in its finding that the instructions on including children in the "community" were in error, but Justice Powell dissented on grounds that the instructions, even though wrong, "were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt."

In other actions, the Supreme Court:

• Ruled that states may charge out-of-state hunters higher hunting license fees than those charged to state residents.

• Refused to decide whether states may transfer prison inmates to state mental hospitals without giving them a hearing or legal counsel.

## More Riots Sweep Lima In Walkout

LIMA, May 23 (UPI) — More violence swept Lima today on the second and last day of a general strike, but the interior of the country appeared to be returning to normal after a series of fire bombings, looting and bomb attacks.

No new deaths were reported today to add to yesterday's toll of eight. But the strike, called by a union coalition to protest food and gasoline price increases, shut down almost all industry, transportation and commerce in Lima and most large provincial cities.

Troops in armored personnel carriers patrolled the streets of central Lima. The army imposed a midnight to 5 a.m. curfew in greater Lima and a 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew in Ica, 200 miles to the south.

Helicopters flew over trouble spots this afternoon and pilots used loudspeakers to appeal to the rioters to end "this useless bloodshed."

## Outside Agitators

The military government blamed outside agitators, including foreigners and at least one priest, for the continuing violence in the strike which has paralyzed the country in defiance of a state of emergency.

Gen. Juan Estrada Bracamonte, head of the government's information center, told foreign newsmen that "it has been possible to prove" that the widespread rioting was led by "professional agitators, all strangers to the districts, many of them most Peruvians... with a complete plan perfectly carried out."

Rock-throwing gangs continued to block the factory sections of Lima and to engage police in running battles in working class districts. In the southern workers suburb of San Juan de Miraflores, police used tear gas and fired shots in the air to chase angry crowds hurling rocks at cars.

At least 29 persons have been reported killed in riots since May 15, when the military government announced price increases of more than 50 percent on basic foods and fuels.

The government postponed presidential elections, declared a state of emergency, suspended constitutional guarantees, shut down the independent weekly press and arrested more than 100 leading labor leaders and leftists in an effort to avert the strike.

## Chilean Prelate Honored

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (UPI) — Cardinal Raúl Silva Henríquez, archbishop of Chile, has been awarded an honorary degree by Yale University for his aid to victims of the Chilean military junta. Hanna Holbrooke Gray, acting university president, yesterday praised the Cardinal's "courage and vision" in the face of "a regime of repression and violence."

## Radicals Bomb 2 Sites Near Narita Airport

TOKYO, May 23 (UPI) — Radicals today firebombed a public office's home and a sewer pump station serving Tokyo's embattled new international airport at Narita, now Japan's gateway to the outside world.

The Narita installation, 41 miles northeast of Tokyo, today formally replaced Haneda Airport as the new international airport for the capital, handling 146 daily scheduled arrivals and departures from overseas.

Airport opponents, however, kept up their guerrilla activities by hurling firebombs at a sewer pump station outside the airport and at the home of the mayor of Shibayama, where the controversial airport is located. The mayor, Ichiro Shingyo, suffered a slight leg injury while fighting the blaze. Damage was reported as minor.

Haneda Airport, which had been Tokyo's international air terminal for 25 years, became almost exclusively a domestic airport with the departure of a Pan American jumbo jet last night. All 32 foreign carriers except Taiwan's China Airlines completed moving to Narita yesterday.

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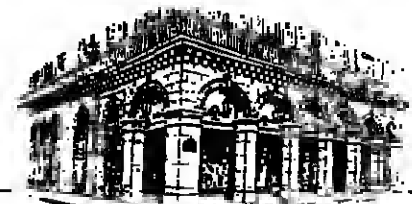
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## In Pretrial Motion

# FBI Aide Says He Told 2 Directors of Break-Ins

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, May 23 — The FBI's former domestic intelligence chief said yesterday that he told two FBI directors in 1973 that the bureau was conducting break-ins, but that the Justice Department failed to investigate for three years.

Edward Miller made the allegation in urging a federal judge to dismiss an indictment of him and two other former FBI officials for approving the break-ins.

Mr. Miller, who was indicted April 10 along with the former Acting FBI Director, Patrick Gray 3d, and Mark Felt, the No. 2 man under Mr. Gray, contended the delay between the government's knowledge of the break-ins and the indictment had prejudiced his defense.

In a motion to dismiss the indictment, Mr. Miller said that in 1973 he told both Clarence Kelley, who retired as FBI director earlier this year, and the former acting director, William Ruckelshaus about the "program of surreptitious entries under Mr. Gray."

## U.S. Man Guilty In Murders of His 6 Children

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 23 (UPI) — Simoo Peter Nelson was found guilty yesterday of beating and stabbing to death his six children while they slept in their home in January.

The Winnebago County Circuit Court jury returned its verdict after deliberating for about an hour and a half. A hearing was scheduled today on a government motion asking that Nelson receive the death penalty.

Earlier yesterday, two psychiatrists and a psychologist testified that the 46-year-old defendant was sane when he crushed the skulls and slit the throats of the children.

Dr. James Cavanaugh, clinical director of the Psychiatry Department at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, said that Nelson ordered the children to get even with his wife, Ann, who was planning to divorce him.

## Sicily 'Godfather' Killed

PALERMO, Sicily, May 23 (UPI) — Gangsters shot and killed the Palermo "godfather," Giuseppe Sirohina, and his wife yesterday as the crime boss entered a prison for an appointment with his parole officer.

## N.Y. Underworld Chief Dies 7 Years After Shooting

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT) — Former underworld chief Joseph Colombo Jr., paralyzed seven years ago by bullets after an assassination attempt, died yesterday in a Newburgh, N.Y., hospital. He would have been 53 next month.

Colombo was said by law-enforcement authorities to be a power in New York City organized crime.

## Group Says It Started N.Y. Airport Fires

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT) — Incendiary devices touched off small fires at the New York metropolitan area's three major airports yesterday, and a pipe bomb exploded outside the Justice Department Building in Washington, but the blasts caused no injuries and only slight damage.

Shortly afterward, a woman telephoned the New York office of United Press International and claimed responsibility on behalf of the Armed Forces of National Liberation for Puerto Rico (FALN).

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Kathleen Kennedy Townsend and her daughter Meaghan.

## Robert Kennedy Daughter Tells Of Childbirth, Note From Father

NEW YORK, May 23 (IHT) — Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, the eldest of Robert and Ethel Kennedy's 11 children, has described childbirth as an "incredible" experience. And she added, in an article in Redbook magazine, "I can see why Mummy did it again and again."

Her 6-month-old daughter, Meaghan Ann, is Ethel Kennedy's first grandchild.

Mrs. Townsend revealed in the article the text of a letter that her father wrote to her the day that her uncle, John Kennedy, was buried.

"Dear Kathleen," it said. "You seem to understand that Jack died and was buried today. As the oldest of the Kennedy grandchildren you have a particular responsibility to John and Joe (the eldest Kennedy brother, killed in World War II).

"Be kind to others and work for your country. Love, Daddy."

Mrs. Townsend, 26, is married to David Townsend, a college professor, and is studying law at the University of New Mexico.

In his short life, claiming a membership of 45,000 and chapters across the country, it had achieved several important victories in behalf of a "positive image" for Italian-Americans, and it had recently joined forces with an equally controversial group, the militant Jewish Defense League.

But to law-enforcement authorities, Colombo was far more than a spokesman for civil rights and a real-estate salesman who lived with his family in a well-kept split-level house on 83d Street in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn.

To the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies, Colombo was a key figure in the world of organized crime.

## 2 TV Executives Die in Air Crash In California

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., May 23 (UPI) — Television producer Bruce Geller and ABC entertainment executive Stephen Gentry were killed Sunday when their twin-engine plane apparently hit a mountain shrouded in fog, the coroner's office said yesterday.

Mr. Geller, 47, was best known as creator of the "Mission: Impossible" series and Mr. Gentry, 37, ABC's senior entertainment programming executive on the West Coast, was credited with developing such hits as "Charlie's Angels" and "Starsky and Hutch."

Mr. Gentry, of Manhattan Beach, was a programming executive for CBS in the late 1960s and joined ABC in 1972 as vice president in charge of the "Movie of the Week."

Mr. Geller, of Beverly Hills, began his career writing scripts for the "Dick Powell Show," "Zane Grey Theater," "Dr. Kildare" and "The Rebel" series. He also produced "Rawhide" in the mid-1960s.

## Smoking in U.S. Hit 603 Billion Cigarettes in '75

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI) — Americans smoked 603 billion cigarettes in 1975, an increase of 9 billion over the previous year, the government reported yesterday. But it also said that the tar and nicotine content was decreasing.

The 1975 cigarette production figure represents an average of 11.2 cigarettes a day for every man and woman more than 18 years old in the country, the Federal Trade Commission said in its annual report. That was a minute drop from 1974.

Total consumption went up because the adult population rose faster than the sales of cigarettes.

Although smoking by children is on the increase and a lot of the 603 billion cigarettes manufactured in 1975 were smoked by persons under 18, the FTC's average consumption statistics are figured for adults only.

Hence, the figures do not show the number of cigarettes actually smoked by children.

## 6. Somebody's birthday.

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## Congressional Interest Waning

# Korea Bribery Probes Founder in U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT) — Congressional investigations into Korean influence-buying have foundered in the last few weeks and, barring unexpected developments, appear headed for oblivion.

In separate actions, the House and the Senate have cleared the way for approval of a total of \$1.6 billion in economic and military aid for South Korea despite Seoul's refusal to cooperate with the investigators.

Advocates of continuing the investigations into allegations of bribery and other illicit or unethical behavior had urged that such aid be delayed to force Seoul to make available evidence from a former ambassador, Kim Dong Jo.

But South Korea, citing international agreements, has granted only the most restricted access to Mr. Kim, who is now a special assistant to President Park Chung Hee in Seoul. He is believed to have evidence that congressmen accepted funds in clear violation of the Constitution.

## House Resolution

The House is scheduled Monday to begin considering a resolution asking for Mr. Kim's cooperation, but the fate of the resolution is uncertain. Moreover, congressional officials said that the House Select Committee on Ethics, which has been conducting the main inquiry, seems eager to finish its inquiry, and quickly as possible even though the investigative staff led by Leon Jaworski, the special counsel, wants to pursue the investigation.

After 20 months of investigation by the House and 10 months by the Senate, the inquiry has produced evidence that 30 representatives and former representatives received money from Korean agents, as did six senators and former senators, three of whom have not been identified.

The Justice Department, after three years of investigation, has obtained the convictions of one former congressman and one Korean agent and the indictment of a former congressman and a Korean.

Neither the House nor the Senate ethics committees have determined what disciplinary action should be taken against members found to have acted unethically. The House committee has not decided whether it will call representatives to testify about their behavior; the Senate committee has neither held nor scheduled any meetings.

Also, neither committee has determined whether it was proper for a member to accept money from Tongson Park, the most prominent of the alleged Korean agents. Nor have they ruled on the propriety of accepting trips to South Korea, entertainment, gifts, honorary degrees and other favors intended to make congressmen more receptive to Korean persuasion.

Thus, what some expected to explode into a scandal on the order of Watergate seems to have become no more than a tawdry affair, a dreary tale of corrupt agents playing on the greed and vanity of politicians.

Even so, the scandal has had at least two serious consequences. The first is that the reputation of Congress has been damaged by the flurry of allegations, some shown to be true, others false and many unresolved.

The reputation of Congress may have been hurt even more by its apparent failure to prove to critics that it can police itself. Many members of the House ethics committee, for instance, have been quick to condemn Koreans for trying to manipulate U.S. policy but slow to

accuse their colleagues of ethical misbehavior.

A second consequence of the scandal has been a deterioration in South Korea's alliance with the United States, a relationship that Seoul considered so vital as to require the establishment of a covert lobby after its confidence in the United States began slipping from 1968 to 1970.

For Seoul, the lobby was largely successful. From 1971 until recently, no troops were withdrawn from Korea; U.S. military aid continued; Washington was nearly silent on the Korean repression of human rights; many U.S. businessmen and some scholars and journalists became defenders of President Park's autocratic government.

But the discovery of the lobby and the obvious reluctance of Seoul to cooperate with U.S. investigators have left Korean-U.S. relations in a shambles. That and the increasing awareness of Mr. Park's dictatorship has eroded the U.S. commitment to Korea's security.

## U.S. Presbyterian Vote Widens Homosexual Ban

SAN DIEGO, May 23 (UPI) — The Presbyterian Church, which was urged to accept homosexuals as ministers, has reacted by specifically barring them from ordination or any other high church office.

The issue of homosexual ministers has dominated the 190th United Presbyterian General Assembly since the annual meeting convened last Tuesday. A report on the agenda from a church task force urged that local churches be allowed to ordain homosexuals if they wished.

A minority report urged rejection, holding that homosexual acts are sinful.

After an afternoon and evening of orderly debate yesterday, the 650 voting delegates defeated the "local rule" motion and accepted the minority report, approving an outright ban on the ordination of homosexuals throughout the church.

The vote was by a show of hands. No count was taken.

Those who opposed ordaining homosexuals condemned their sex lives as sinful and said approval would defile the authority of the Bible and wreck the church. They predicted a mass exodus by Presbyterians who would refuse to accept homosexual ministers.

The final resolution bars homosexuals from ministry or elevation to the rank of deacon or elder unless they repent. But it provides for no action to be taken against any homosexuals already ordained.

There was a long argument over the amendment exempting already-ordained ministers and church officers from the homosexual ban. Some delegates argued against it as inconsistent.

"Sensitivity Urged"

"It's not our habit to pass rules that go back into history to take effect," said David Tomlinson of Baltimore.

But delegates agreed with supporters of the amendment that it would be a safeguard against "retroactive search" or a "witch hunt" in the church.

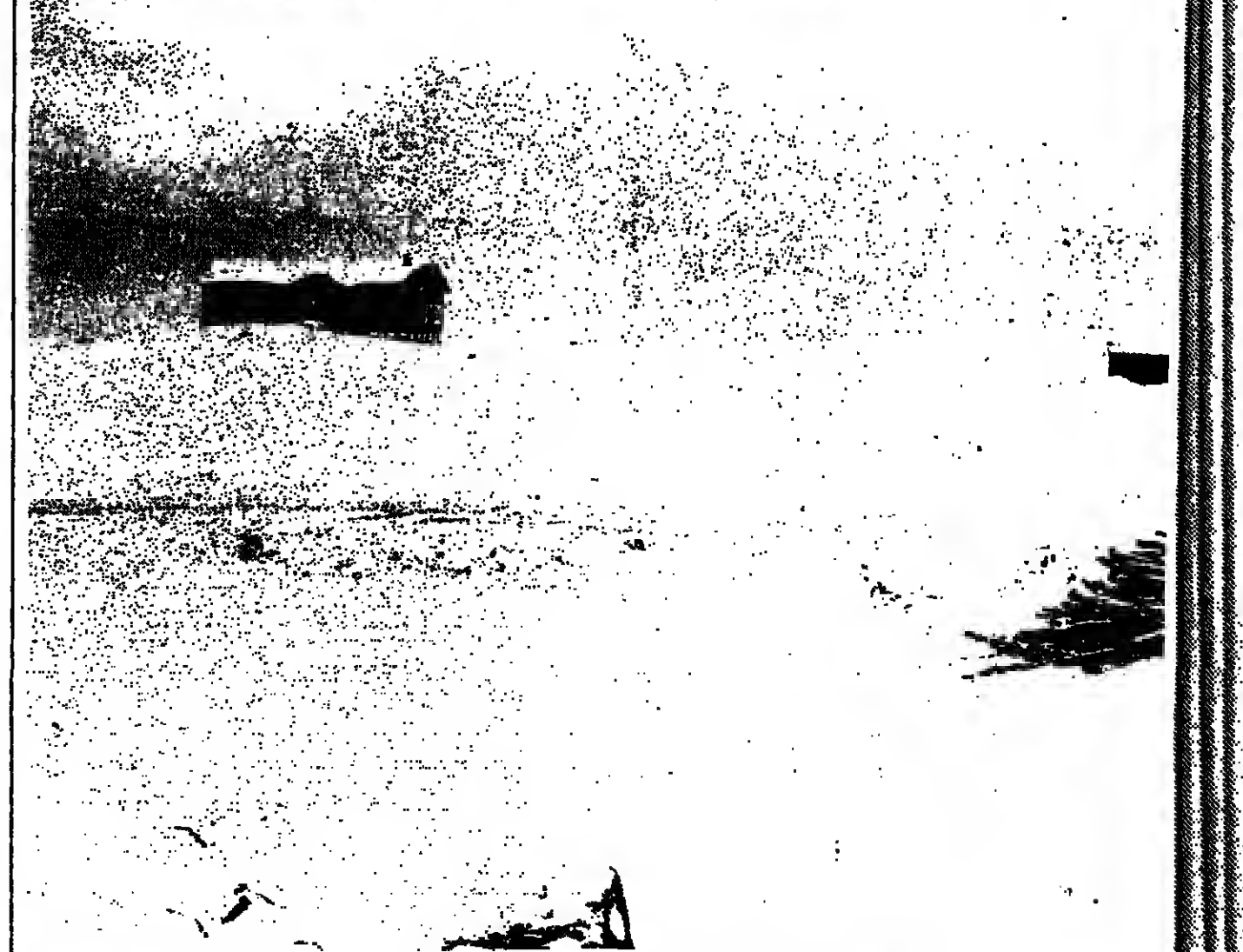
The motion also urged church screening committees to "conduct their examination of candidates for ordination with discretion and sensitivity."

The vote ended two years of debate begun by a request from the New York City and Palisades presbyteries for "guidance" in handling publicly proclaimed homosexuals asking to be ordained. A task force recommended that the church's 152 local presbyteries be authorized to ordain homosexuals if they wished, but the convention rejected this approach.

The convention notion, however, urged the presbyteries to maintain contacts with homosexual groups and develop counseling programs for them and to work for decriminalization of private homosexual acts between consenting adults.

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## For Letelier Murder Plot

## U.S. Hopes to Indict Chilean Officers

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, May 23 (UPI) — U.S. investigators expect to obtain within a month federal grand jury indictments of three Chilean Army officers suspected of plotting the assassination of Orlando Letelier, a Chilean exile leader, in Washington.

But sources close to the investigation said that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet was expected to order army trials of any military personnel indicted in the United States. Such a move would prevent extradition until trial action here is completed.

The suspected Chilean officers are Gen. Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, head of the Chilean secret service when Mr. Letelier, a

former Chilean ambassador to the United States, was killed by a bomb in September, 1976, and two other army officers who worked for the secret service. Lt. Col. Pedro Espinoza and Capt. Armando Fernandez Larios.

It is common knowledge in Chilean military circles that the three may be indicted in the United States.

Since Chile turned over Michael Townley, a U.S. electronic technician living here, to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, last month, Chilean military investigators have been gathering evidence here on secret service involvement in the killing of Mr. Letelier, including the issuance of false official Chilean passports to Mr. Townley and Capt. Fernandez Larios to travel to the United States.

"They know what the real story is and they know that we know," said a source familiar with the investigation, which has moved rapidly since Mr. Townley was expelled from Chile, taken to Washington in FBI custody and began talking freely. The United States has said that Mr. Townley, who has been identified as a member of the Chilean intelligence service, helped plan the murder of Mr. Letelier and an associate.

She staged a demonstration last month with her 19-year-old daughter outside the U.S. Embassy.

**Moscow Move**  
**On Visa Hinted**

MOSCOW, May 23 (UPI) — Irina McClellan, who has been seeking for four years to join her American husband in the United States, said yesterday that authorities have indicated they may rule on her case this week.

Mrs. McClellan said that the deputy chief of the Moscow section of the visa office summoned her today. "He said he would be able to tell me something but when I went he said he couldn't say anything and asked me to come back on Thursday," she said. "I am hoping for good news."

She staged a demonstration last month with her 19-year-old daughter outside the U.S. Embassy.

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**LIBERATED WOMEN** — What is believed to be the first all-women honor guard outside of Idi Amin's suicide battalions — stands ceremoniously for rites at the Punchbowl National Cemetery of the Pacific, Hawaii. The women are stationed at Schofield Barracks.

## Conferees Conclude at Paris Symposium on Mutual Myths and Misunderstandings

## French, U.S. TV Reinforce Cliches About Each Other's Country

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 23 (HTT) — French and U.S. television have done little to explain the United States to French viewers or interpret France to American audiences. In fact, because of its limitations, television serves to reinforce cultural clichés on both sides of the Atlantic rather than educate public opinion in each country.

This consensus was reached by a group of French and U.S. journalists and academics who analyzed the two countries' television news coverage of each other over the last 10 years.

The discussion was part of a three-day conference on French-U.S. myths and mutual misunderstanding, which was organized here by New York University's new Institute of French Studies.

Watching a compilation of U.S. network coverage, a French participant said that France tended to be depicted as a nation noteworthy for stylish, delectable food and women, as a semi-industrialized country suffering from small shopkeepers, backward agriculture, self-parodying bureaucracy and an inflated idea of its own importance. In general, coverage of France was marked by a "tongue-in-cheek tone verging on condescension," he said.

## Overlooked Dimensions

Many dimensions of France were overlooked on network evening news shows — for instance, its industrial strength (second in Europe after West Germany), its scientific accomplishments, its cultural life. Similarly ignored was French foreign policy after the anti-U.S. policies of Gaullism. Gen. Charles de Gaulle was treated in U.S. obituaries at best as a national savior and at worst as an international saboteur.

An equally stereotyped image emerged from a decade of French television reporting on the United States, which was generally portrayed as a country preoccupied with military self-assertion abroad and at home, with problems of racism and violent crime.

Explanations of the U.S. system of government oscillated between bafflement at presidential weakness and admiration for U.S. democracy's capacity for self-renewal, but both aspects remained equally mysterious in French reporting, which explained them inadequately. The failure of interpretation was epitomized by the Watergate scandal,

which was an opportunity to explain the U.S. system. Instead, Watergate remained "more misunderstood in France than in any other European country," Pierre Salinger of L'Express said.

## Deceptive Symmetry

A deceptive symmetry between the two presidential systems contributed to the confusion, participants said. The French had little comprehension of the U.S. federal system while U.S. audiences were unable to appreciate the importance of centralism in French behavior.

This misunderstanding was highlighted in the controversy over Concorde's landing rights in New York. Bewildered anger in Paris over the delay might have been defused if French reporting had made it clear that the Carter administration lacked the authority to order a local airport to open its runways. On the other hand, U.S. television reporting failed to convey French feelings of facing a national affront and an undeclared trade war.

## Sadat Declares Tolerance Over in Egypt Politics

CAIRO, May 23 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat declared today that his political enemies had been leading Egypt toward bloody class warfare and that there will be no more compromise or tolerance.

Mr. Sadat's remarks were made the day after the government announced that Egyptian voters had overwhelmingly supported his referendum proposals for cracking down on leftist and rightist critics.

Under measures approved in the referendum, such people would be harassed from politics or high government or trade union posts.

Mr. Sadat said that he had allowed the opposition a free hand since he legalized political groups of the left and right in 1976, but that it was going to lead Egypt to a bloodbath and class warfare.

"If any person does not adhere to the values of his country, he must prepare for punishment," Mr. Sadat said. "There will be no more compromise or tolerance."

Mr. Sadat has accused leftists of fomenting food-price riots last year that were put down at the cost of at least 79 lives.

U.S. reports on France were few and far between. In contrast, U.S. news appeared almost daily on French television screens in the turbulent late 1960s and still came up several times a week in the calmer 1970s.

## Selected Themes

Statistics for an analysis of French media have been collected by a symposium participant, James Kigin, 35, a U.S. researcher in France. In an unpublished study of French media stereotypes of the United States, Mr. Kigin found that French television, in presenting U.S. society, dwelled on selected themes: Violence, racism, crime, Indians, unemployment, youth protest and drugs.

In foreign policy, the United States was presented primarily in terms of imperialism, world power, Vietnam and French-U.S. relations. To explain the U.S. political system, French coverage focused on elections, often emphasizing the carnival atmosphere of campaigns while ignoring the political issues.

The only U.S. domain generally approached with admiration, Mr. Kigin found, involved economic and technological developments. The United States was presented implicitly as a country where science and technology were applied effectively, efficiency was the rule and the U.S. system could be studied as a model for France. Economic reporting, however, was singled out by Florn Lewis, Paris correspondent of The New York Times, as the weakest sample, professionally speaking, in the French television sample.

## Library Footage

French television correspondents blamed the distortions partly on their stations' tendency to cover U.S. developments by using library footage with commentaries written in Paris rather than relying on their reporters on the spot in the United States.

As a consequence, a U.S. government analysis, cited by Mr. Kigin, found that French media failed, on a series of major U.S. events, to provide enough information to allow Frenchmen to make a sound decision on the issues.

On the subject of U.S. coverage of France, U.S. reporters like Jim Giggins — former ABC correspondent and now a freelance film

producer in Paris — emphasized that the competition to get a foreign story on a U.S. network is intense because foreign news is a minority interest and gets little air time. In concurrence, Newsweek's James Goldsborough and Washington Post correspondent Ronald Koven added that the print media often failed to counterbalance the television tendency to oversimplify the news and turn it into entertainment.

In tracing the sources of clichés about the United States, Mr. Kigin found that an important influence was the U.S. entertainment industry, which supplied a major share of feature films and television series shown on French networks. Their predominance is because of their low cost: Amortized on the U.S. market, they sell in France for less than one-tenth the price of comparable French productions. They are also popular with French audiences accustomed to U.S. entertainment. However, after a strike by French actors, the government-owned networks in Paris were ordered last year to start phasing out "made-in-U.S.A." programs in favor of subsidized French work.

Summing up, Prof. Nicholas Wahl, the new director of the institute that sponsored the conference, said that television coverage showed a tendency to reinforce the two countries' preconceptions about one another.

This theme was explored more

## Fraser Planning To Tour World

CANBERRA, May 23 (AP) — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is scheduled to leave June 1 on an 18-day round-the-world trip aimed at lowering international trade barriers.

Mr. Fraser announced today that he will address the United Nations special session on disarmament in New York about June 5. During his U.S. visit, June 2-6, he also will confer with leading bankers, investors and other businessmen in New York. He is not expected to see President Carter.

Mr. Fraser also will meet British Prime Minister James Callaghan, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

## But Operating Costs Up

## Public School Enrollment Shows a Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI) — Public school enrollment declined in 36 states between 1971 and 1976, but the cost of school operations rose sharply in all 50 states during the same five years, the government reported today.

Enrollment dropped 2.3 percent nationally while costs rose 56 percent during the period, it said.

The costs of running elementary and secondary schools rose from 16.4 percent in Hawaii to 95.2 percent in Alabama, the National Institute of Education said in a report prepared for educators and made available to UPI.

The report, "Declining Enrollment: The Challenge of the Coming Decade," warned school districts to plan carefully ways to cope with declining enrollment or face problems in the future.

The report, however, said that political and educational officials should not panic over the figures. It

said careful planning is needed to balance further cost increases against enrollment declines.

"The lowered enrollment is expected to continue well into the 1980s," said the institute, part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Declines in some areas were due to population shifts, the report said. But the overall decrease is due to the fact that Americans are growing older and not having as many babies.

During the five-year period, school attendance increased in 14 states: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

**Biggest Increase**  
Massachusetts had the biggest enrollment increase at 14.3 percent. Arizona was second at 13.5. New Hampshire third at 11.0 and Florida fourth with a 9.6 percent enrollment increase.

The highest enrollment drops were in Kansas with 11.1 percent, North Dakota with 10.4 percent and Iowa with 10.1 percent.

But the costs increased in all 50 states. In 43 states, it cost at least 49 percent more to operate primary and secondary schools in 1976 than it did in 1971. The increase was more than 80 percent in Alabama, Arizona, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

## Rights of Nazis Upheld in U.S.

CHICAGO, May 23 (UPI) — A federal appeals court has upheld a lower court that ruled unconstitutional three Skokie, Ill., ordinances to keep neo-Nazis from demonstrating in the heavily Jewish suburb.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals confirmed yesterday the U.S. District Court ruling that the ordinances violate rights in free speech and due process of law guaranteed by the Constitution.

"The result we have reached is dictated by the fundamental proposition that if these civil rights are to remain vital for all, they must protect not only those whose society deems acceptable, but also those whose ideas it quite justifiably rejects and despises," the panel said.

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**FIRST BLOOD** — A baby peregrine falcon gets his meal served with a pair of tweezers as a sibling cries for his share. Both birds were hatched in Fort Collins, Colo., under a federally supported plan to save the species from extinction. Lunch today was a bit of fresh, raw quail meat.

## By Kremlin's Top U.S. Expert, Georgi Arbatov

# Soviet Union's Views on Detente Held Still Evolving

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, May 23 — If it is difficult to find consensus in the United States on what Soviet intentions are, the reverse is also true.

"I am in some doubt about American intentions concerning the Soviet Union," Georgi Arbatov, director of the U.S.S.R. Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, said the other day.

Mr. Arbatov, who is believed to be a top adviser to President Leonid Brezhnev, is considered to be among the most sophisticated of Soviet authorities in his understanding of the United States.

"We saw a definite trend at the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s," Mr. Arbatov said. "It was becoming more clear that the premise on which the cold war was waged had proved not only unproductive but detrimental to the United States."

### Unthinkable Areas

"However, frustrated we are about the present situation, it is certainly better than it was 10 or 15 years ago. We have begun to discuss defense programs — the most sensitive areas — which was perhaps unthinkable a few years ago."

Ultimately, the Soviet Union foresees the demise of the free enterprise system, Mr. Arbatov said. But, he added, "we leave it absolutely to the Americans" to change it. In any event, he said, the Soviet view should not interfere with the improvement of Soviet-American relations.

"As you have your right to believe in God or manifest destiny, we have the right to believe that the trends and laws of social and economic development in the world cannot work for very long in the framework of the free enterprise, capitalist system," he said.

"Even the brightest future will never bring the day when every American will like what is going on in the Soviet Union, and vice versa."

### Limits Are Seen

But while that concedes that there are limits on detente, to speak now about such limits would be premature, he said, adding that the two nations have not even begun to explore the possibilities for improved relations.

"The problem is not for the Soviet Union to begin to love the United States, or vice versa," he said.

"It is a matter of understanding one's own interests."

He said it is in the interests of both countries to reduce the danger of nuclear war and to divert resources as much as possible from the arms race to solutions of "problems we both have."

Meanwhile, he went on, there are global problems on the horizon that will "dwarf some of the problems we are concerned about now."

### Specific Problems

Mr. Arbatov mentioned specifically worldwide shortages of energy, raw materials and fresh water, ecological problems and the specter of the 900 million unemployed in the world by the end of the century. "Without detente," he said, "we will not be able to handle these problems at all."

Mr. Arbatov held out the prospect of Soviet-American cooperation, rather than confrontation, in the Third World. Even though "we may have absolutely different ideas about what they should do," the United States and the Soviet Union still have a "mutuality of interest" in the emerging nations, he said, adding that a stop to the "arms race of the poor man" would reduce the burden of armaments that we both have to carry.

"Look at India," Mr. Arbatov went on. "We rendered assistance in India and you did as well. If relations were different, there might be an even more effective way of rendering assistance."

Through its official press, the Soviet Union paints the picture of a United States divided neatly into competing camps of hawks and doves.

### Valuable Resources

In this view, the hawks, composed of the so-called military-industrial complex and Zionists, will do everything in their power to undercut the process of detente and return to a cold war arms race that will line their pockets. This view holds that the doves support detente, understanding that they can never gain a military advantage over the Soviet Union and that to try only wastes valuable resources that could be put to work on other problems.

As the winds of Soviet-American relations blow alternately hot and cold, the official explanation here is based on the relative positions of those two groups.

The more sophisticated here know that this is an oversimplified view tailored for public consumption. They recognize that there are more than just hawks and doves in the United States, and that Soviet actions influence American attitudes.

Beneath it all, however, many here believe that the United States is committed in the long run to undermining the Communist system. As one Western analyst put it, "underneath the propaganda is some real concern."

From the Soviet viewpoint, there is ample evidence of an American threat. Officials frequently cite American arms sales to countries such as Iran, which borders the Soviet Union to the south.

### Thorn in Side

"How would you like it if we sold several billion dollars worth of arms to Mexico?" a Soviet official asked a Western diplomat recently. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are a continuing thorn in the Soviet side. The Kremlin sees the two radio stations as having

been set up specifically to undermine the Communist system.

During a recent visit by a group of U.S. congressmen, Soviet officials cited the activities of emigre groups in the United States calling for an independent Ukraine as evidence of official sanction for efforts to break up the Soviet Union. There is a continuing perception in the United States of the Soviet Union as "an unlawfully born bastard of history that should be strangled in the cradle," Mr. Arbatov said.

Still, the view of U.S. intentions today differs significantly from the one that prevailed a generation ago. The official press then was full of the threatening specter of "capitalist encirclement" — a theme unheard today.

© Los Angeles Times

## Delegates Note Large Youth Unemployment Rate

# Jobs for Dropouts: Paris Talks Stress the Problems

By C.G. Cupic

PARIS, May 23 (IHT) — The high rate of unemployment in industrialized countries makes finding a job a difficult task for high-school graduates and dropouts. And finding work is almost an impossible task for those who have criminal or drug records or who have undergone psychiatric treatment.

Last week, the bimonthly French magazine "Autrement" organized a conference in Paris during which about 20 persons from the United States, Britain and France talked of their experiences in dealing with the employment of youths who have problems with adjusting to society.

"Every one of these people who finds a steady job, no matter what the initial cost, saves society hundreds of thousands in the long run, and ultimately makes our work disappear," said Sandy Warren of Oakland, Calif., director of the Peralta Service Corp. She works with a "Supported Work Program" that involves training and employing former convicts and drug addicts.

The U.S. delegation, with its three members, impressed the con-

ference by the diversity and the size of the programs represented. Mrs. Marion Pines from Baltimore was representing the Mayor's Office of Metropolitan Services, which deals with a government program for finding jobs and providing training for teen-agers in six counties in the Baltimore area.

Rosalie Tryon from Fond du Lac, Wis., one of the chief fund-raisers and organizers of ADVOCAP, a nonprofit community action agency, works with youths who are considered totally unemployable.

The French and English programs are much smaller, and their main difficulties are in raising funds for the creation of workshops for vocational training. "The only thing we have no lack of is youngsters who need help," explained Dave Clark of North Kensington Jobs, in London.

"Here, private organizations are practically nonexistent and the government usually only pays for the educators' salaries," when we receive a 5,000-franc grant (\$1,000) we feel rich," complained Serge Adam, an educator from Chalons-sur-Marne in France.

One of the origins of the vast

number of young people in the 20 to 25-year age bracket hitting the unemployment rolls is the postwar baby boom, which peaked in 1955.

In the United States, the government and private nonprofit organizations, through the Supported Work Program started in 1975, are training and providing jobs for these people.

In Britain it is mostly private bodies that try to help the socially

### Bergland Arrives

### On Romanian Visit

BUCHAREST, May 23 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland arrived here today on a two-day visit during which he will discuss with Romanian officials ways of expanding bilateral trade and cooperation in agriculture between the two countries.

Mr. Bergland, who arrived from Budapest on a tour of Eastern and Western Europe, was the guest of his Romanian counterpart, Angelo Miclescu. He will also have talks with Alexandru Marghiescu, deputy foreign trade minister, and will be received by Premier Manea Manescu tomorrow.

maladapted, while in France the government, with the help of teams of educators in centers for delinquent youths, is trying to solve the problem.

"It is almost impossible to find an employer for these people once they are finished with us; no employer wants to hire someone with a history of trouble while they can make their choice on the job market from people who have never had any problems," says Raymond Legay from the Centre Jacob in Paris.

Mr. Legay is trying to organize a temporary work agency for youngsters with criminal records or psychiatric problems.

Almost all of the programs have some kind of self-supporting work. They are usually handicrafts and repair businesses, while the Peralta group, in addition to these, is running a gas station.

They all hope for an improvement in the world economic picture. "It would automatically make our task easier," Mr. Clark said. "A healthy economy does not produce the conditions that help the creation of crime, drug addiction and the psychological disorders of thousands of those who live in depressed areas."

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- Newly established representative offices in Milan and Osaka have strengthened our presence abroad. Since April 6, 1978, we have had a further representative office in Lagos/Nigeria. Our bank now has a total of 74 bases in 47 countries.

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## Moscow's Shaba Protest

There is irony, as well as sanctimony, in the Soviet statement on events in Shaba. For a nation that has stuffed Cuban troops (which it trained and armed) into all parts of Africa, to charge Belgium, France and the United States with an effort, prepared in advance, to promote imperialism is surely overly self-righteous. Moreover, the rows now going on between Belgium and France over the incursion, as well as those within the Carter administration over its posture in the case, show far more improvisation by the West than planning.

But there are many ironies in Africa, painful ones because they stem from or look toward wars and strife. The most fundamental irony is the fact that the two superpowers confronting one another on this uneasy continent — the United States and the Soviet Union — are the two major nations which had least to do with the original European colonization of Africa. Each had its own continent — North America and Asia — to expand in. Although the United States drew, initially, slave labor from Africa, it sent ships later to check the slave trade and helped Liberia to emerge as an independent state, governed by former slaves. Imperial Russia had almost nothing to do with Africa, except insofar as its wars with the Ottoman Empire affected Moslem holdings and influence there.

Now both the United States and the Soviet Union assert their will and their power (in

varying degrees) for the liberation of Africa — although Moscow claims that the United States wants economic control and Washington insists that the Soviet Union wants ideological and strategic control in the freed countries. There may be some truth in both these assertions, but one has only to look at the difference between West Germany, where American economic strength so strongly affected the emergence of that state, and East Germany, where the Soviet idea prevailed by force, to glimpse what the two competing systems imply outside their borders.

Mr. Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is far more perceptible in Africa than in his ostensible bailiwick, Turtle Bay, tends to pooh-pooh the Soviet-Cuban threat in Africa. But since he considers the "thousand miles of sand" of Ogaden rather than the sea lanes that are so intimately involved in the struggle for the Horn of Africa, his assumptions cannot be taken for granted.

Just what can be done to counter the Russians and the Cubans is a difficult matter to decide, as the arguments in Washington, no less than the frictions between Brussels and Paris, make plain. But the ironies of Africa, and of the nations that are concerned in or for that continent, are not simply plays on words. They are part of an accelerating historical process that brings many dangers as well as many promises.

## Speaking of Disarmament

This is how the UN conference on disarmament, which opened yesterday in New York, came to be: The "nonaligned" nations, unified on little else, started demanding a world conference on disarmament 20-odd years ago. The United States and China, separately fearing Soviet exploitation of the issue, resisted and no conference was held. By the mid-1970s, however, Soviet arms programs and arms transfers had grown to a scale denying Moscow political advantage from a disarmament conference, and Washington and Peking eased their objections. The nonaligned movement had meanwhile switched its focus to reorganizing the world economy, and many of its members were themselves scrambling for arms. The point is that although by now no one was really red-hot for it, the thing went forward, and the UN Special Session on Disarmament is the result.

On at least two levels, the session has useful work to do. First it can try to describe the problem accurately, avoiding the hyperbole and hypocrisy that have tainted the ideal of disarmament during the years. Who does not remember, for instance, the Soviet Union's repeated appeals at the United Nations for "general and complete disarmament" — a cynical travesty on the hopes of people everywhere for peace. True, fantastic sums — \$400 billion in a year worldwide by one count — are spent on defense; and it is tempting to contemplate what would be done if those re-

sources were diverted to civilian needs. Yet though the "arms race" does waste resources and retard economic and social growth and nourish aggressive ambitions, it also provides security and self-confidence and allows aggrieved parties to right wrongs and in some respects helps maintain peace. It does no harm to talk straight about these things.

On a second level, the delegates can talk shop. There may be no "new proposals" in disarmament, or in arms control, the term we prefer. But there are degrees of progress. Some states may offer statements of unilateral self-denial. That's fine. But the more common and reliable procedure is for pairs or groups of rival states to work out explicit or parallel restraints. Here is where the United States comes in. Vice President Mondale is evidently to give a status report on American arms-control negotiations with the Soviet Union. Some Americans and some foreigners feel it is hard for the disarmament cause, and for the American image, that President Carter himself won't be in New York. But the cause and the American image — and the Carter image — do not need specifying. They need real progress in the negotiations under way. The special session should be judged by what impetus — if any — it gives to achieving those restraints on arms development and acquisition that are within nations' reach.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Crisis in Peru

Last year Gen. Morales [president of Peru] was obliged to treat with the International Monetary Fund. The terms which the Fund sought to impose on Peru have proved to be onerous in the extreme and have been the subject of much controversy. Yet with his coffers empty, Gen. Morales has had no choice but to accept them. He has now had to increase the domestic oil price sharply, put up the price of some staple foods by 50 percent and devalue the sol yet again. It is hardly surprising that the measures have been greeted by a wave of protest and rioting which has left a toll of death in the streets of some Peruvian cities. . . . The present Peruvian crisis and similar difficulties facing the Jamaican authorities raise yet again the question of the appropriateness of the demands that the Fund makes on developing countries as the price for its assistance.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### Food, Not Fighting

The tragedy of Africa is that the wealth which lies beneath its soil is not being used to relieve the appalling poverty which exists above it. Instead, a continent which needs peace and development is being ravaged by violence and destruction. The bloody slaughter at Kolwezi follows others in Angola, Mozambique and Soweto in South Africa. Its lasting effects will be to worsen the lot of the black man in Zaire. No one, white or black, will return to Kolwezi in a hurry. The danger for the West — the old colonialists, still identified with white regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia — is that it will be forced into defending rulers who are indefensible.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 24, 1903

PARIS — "Unnecessary extravagance" characterizes the present naval policy of Great Britain, according to Brasse's Naval Manual. Lord Brasse, in his introduction, suggests that the main source of economy should be the reduction of the permanent personnel and the creation of an adequate reserve. But, while in personnel and navy works the British expenditure exceeds that of the other great powers, in shipbuilding Great Britain barely keeps pace with her rivals.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1928

WASHINGTON — President Coolidge today signed the Jones-White Shipping Bill, a measure which, it is generally agreed, will put new life into the U.S. Merchant Marine. Mr. Coolidge indicated that he was not entirely satisfied with the measure but it was sufficiently close to what he had in mind to warrant his signature. The measure provides for federal aid to private operators and for a continued governmental control of part of the country's merchant marine.



'Mr. Director? . . . There's a Mr. McDonald Here Demanding a Retraction of Our Findings on Hamburgers!'

## The 'Bullies' in the Soviet Union

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In a story, Tolstoy described Nicholas I stipulating punishment for a student who had attacked a professor: "He took the report and in his large handwriting wrote on its margin with three orthographical mistakes: 'Deserves death, but, thank God, we have no capital punishment, and it is not for me to introduce it. Make him run the gauntlet of a thousand men twelve times.' — Nicholas."

"Nicholas knew that twelve thousand strokes with the regulation rods were not only certain death with torture, but were a superfluous cruelty. . . . But it pleased him to be ruthlessly cruel and it also pleased him to think that he had abolished capital punishment in Russia."

### 'Useless Cruelties'

It must please Leonid Brezhnev that torturing Yuri Orlov is consistent with Soviet "law" and not inhibited by the Helsinki accords. "Terror," wrote Engels to Marx, "consists mostly of useless cruelties perpetrated by frightened people in order to reassure themselves." The maximum sentence imposed on Orlov expressed fear of those within the Soviet Union who advocate freedom, and contempt for the forces of freedom outside the Soviet Union.

At Helsinki, the West ratified Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, in exchange for Soviet ink on papers affirming human rights. Orlov organized a committee to monitor Soviet compliance. To suggest that the Soviet Union should fulfill international undertakings is to commit the crime of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Dissidents and Western journalists excluded from the courtroom were showered with expressions of the regime's anti-Semitism: "You have a kike's snout!" "Jews, well shoot you!"

The arrest of Andrei Sakharov outside the courtroom dramatized the impotence of the West's "human rights" campaign. Although President Carter's campaign has become primarily a matter of hectoring weak allies, its glistering moment occurred early on, when Sakharov and Carter exchanged letters. Carter has subsequently made clear that the Soviets need fear no "linkage." Neither adventurism abroad nor repression at home diminishes U.S. readiness to negotiate arms agreements or to subsidize the Soviet war economy by subsidizing trade.

### Contempt for U.S.

The Soviets feel no need to disguise the contempt they feel for the United States. The sentencing of Orlov expresses contempt for "human rights" rhetoric, and is an analogue of Brezhnev's contemptuous "response" to Carter's decision against producing the neutron weapons needed to counter the So-

viet advantage in conventional forces in Europe. Brezhnev's declaration that the Soviet Union, too, will forgo such weapons has prompted this comparison: A man plagued by rats considers purchasing a cat. The rat responds that, if he will not purchase a cat, they will not purchase a rat. For a while there seemed to be as many theories of detente as there were advocates of detente, and as many advocates as there were reasons for wishing that detente would be a blessing. But all theories of detente, whether rooted in the desire to think well of the Soviet Union or the desire to think ill of the United States for "provoking" the Cold War, held that detente would

result in improved Soviet behavior. "There are still from 1 million to 1½ million people in concentration camps," writes Ramond Aron, "and from 5,000 to 10,000 dissidents confined to insane asylums. Compared with the other phases — the phase of the Great Purge and that of the last years of Stalin — the current period is one of detente. . . . This does not mean that the Bolsheviks have made peace with society and human nature."

### Detente's 'Cushion'

Domestically, Brezhnev's Russia is somewhat less ghastly than Stalin's Russia. Internationally, it is more reckless. "For the past few years," writes Alain Besancon, "we

have been resting our heads on the soft cushion of detente, and too urgent issues involving us have forced us to refine our concepts." That reflects not to the absence of urgent issues, but to the extraordinary amount of forcing required to get the West to re-examine comforting concepts. Since Nov. 8, 1917, every assumption adopted, every premise clinging to, by people eager to rationalize a policy of accommodation toward the Soviet Union has been shredded by events. Today, the Soviet regime is so grotesquely ignorant and arrogant, so bounsh and bullying, that its cruelty and recklessness may awaken Americans from their dogmatic slumber.

## Women's Wasting Lives

By Mina Curtiss

"Sometimes at dinner one might ask one's luckiest neighbor whether she could explain why the American woman was a failure. Without an instant's hesitation she was sure to answer 'Because the American man is a failure!' . . . The cleverer the woman the less she denied the failure. She was bitter at heart about it. She had failed to hold the family together, and her children ran away like chickens with their first feathers. . . . She had failed to create a new society that satisfied her. . . . She might have her own way, without restraint or limit, but she knew not what to do with herself when free."

— Henry Adams, "The Education of Henry Adams."

"The imperative requirement of dressing in the latest accredited manner, in a fashion that constantly changes from season to season, is sufficiently familiar to everyone, but the theory of this flux and change has not been worked out. . . . It would seem . . . that after all the ingenuity and effort which have been spent on dress these many years, the fashions should have a relative perfection and stability, approximating a permanently tenable artistic ideal. But such is not the case. It would be hazardous to assert that the styles of today are inevitably more becoming than those of ten or twenty or fifty or one hundred years ago. On the other hand the assertion freely goes uncontradicted that styles in vogue two thousand years ago are more becoming than the most elaborate and painstaking constructions of today."

— Thorstein Veblen, "The Theory of the Leisure Class."

NEW YORK — In 1918 I read the two books from which I have quoted above. More than any others, they formed my attitude toward the position of women. Not that I ever gave the subject much thought. The accident of female birth has over in a long life inhibited my freedom. I have followed my instincts and tried to use common sense in my behavior. In 1918, immediately after graduating from college, I took and passed a Civil Service examination for the position of research clerk in MIS.

### Suffragists

During my stay in Washington I lived at the headquarters of the National Women's Suffrage Association, headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, heirs of Susan B. Anthony and

Lucretia Mott. My unwillingness to join in the "Votes for Women" campaign distressed them as much as my reasons for nonparticipation. All civilized people believe in the fairness of women's voting, I said, and obviously they would soon achieve their aim just as had their sisters in England. Nevertheless, I felt sure that once women achieved the vote, they would automatically emulate men rather than create a power pattern suited to their own natures, capacities and biological structure. I can't see that I was an unduly pessimistic Cassandra.

Now, after women have voted for more than half a century, American education is at its lowest ebb. Children leave school unable to read or write. Adolescents ignorant of all history regard themselves as capable of planning their own curricula. Educators express themselves in a jargon incomprehensible to the layman, perhaps even to each other. School teachers are paid less than plumbers. Yet women spend annually around \$7 billion on cosmetics. This is a situation I do not understand.

### The Problems

My only women friends (I admit preferring the society of men) have all combined professional careers with marriage, often with raising children. They knew as I did that the problems we faced as women were different from men's problems but equally solvable by wit, power, tact and intelligence. Therefore, the prevalence today of women's "search for identity," their need to raise their dormant "consciousness," seems to me very sad. Women who spend \$7 billion a year to look like television advertisements; whose choice in dress is controlled by seasonal obsolescence profitable only to manufacturers and their name-designers; who flaunt the initials of fashionable wholesalers rather than wearing their own personal initials, must be basically insecure and fearful.

When I read an advertisement announcing that Diane Von Furstenberg (obviously a woman who understands the basic values of our sex far better than the women's lib leaders) "has changed the look of the American woman, now . . . she's doing the same for the American home," my knees rise.

"More brain, O Lord, more brain! or we shall mar Utterly the fair garden we might win."

Mina Curtiss, who taught English at Smith College for many years, is author, most recently, of "Other People's Letters." She wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Role of 'Conscience'

During President Begin's latest visit to the United States, he stated that the United States should not set planes to Saudi Arabia as a matter of "conscience," because he believed that the problem of conscience should play a role in his opinion a decisive role. In my opinion, conscience is a highly relevant and important matter concerning the Middle East which should not be limited as a requirement for the United States alone. It is high time that Israel prescribes itself a dose of this same remedy in order to soften its inflexible stance and help bring peace to the Middle East. If Mr. Begin expects "conscience" to play a role in U.S. policy then shouldn't the United States or the world, for that matter, expect "conscience" to play a role in Begin's policy concerning the Palestinian problem? After all, has he forgotten that Israel was created and sustained at the expense of other people? Has he forgotten, that as a result, there exists a frustrated but yet talented people in the Palestinians who have been deprived of their homeland?

No, of course he has not forgotten since he has been fighting them for the past 30 years. Conscience has never been a criterion for Israel's policy in regards to the Palestinians for to do so would require Israel's return of all of Palestine to the

Palestinians. This is no longer the issue even for Palestinians. Now that Israel does have a homeland, the only principal issue remaining is its security (unless the government's true policy is that of expansion). An increasing number of Jews in Israel and the United States have recently favored a more "rational" position. They contend that Israeli security is more important than continuing to hold onto territories (Sinai, Golan and West Bank) conquered in the 1967 war, since they realize that this is the source of the aggravation which constantly threatens its security. The question, however, remaining on Israeli minds is whether a Palestinian state itself would threaten Israeli's security. "Rationality" dictates that the nongranting of a Palestinian homeland presents the more serious threat for Israel when one considers, quite naturally, that a Palestinian people upon the grant of its homeland would be much more preoccupied with the building of its society — its institutions, economy and culture. Therefore, one can only commend this ever-increasing number of Jews who are opting for a rational solution to the problem and one can only hope that their leaders may become just as enlightened.

However, let us return to the problem of conscience, since Mr. Begin brought the subject up and since it is even more fundamental than that of rationality. Can the Israelis be motivated by their "conscience" to give back some of that land that they took? Will their "conscience" render them enough human compassion to allow a people to regain their own pride and human and national rights and to allow them deliverance from ill-treatment and isolation? "Conscience" will make the Israelis realize that the plight of the Palestinians is similar to the one they knew so well in their history and experience. In spite of the past, there is no justification for the victimization of one group of people by another group who were once subject to the same kind of victimization by others. Without "conscience" the vicious cycle will never end.

### PILAR FEDERSPIEL

Geneva.

### Earlier Raid

Anyone properly acquainted with the history of the Spanish Civil War (especially as it unfolded in the Basque country) will have caught a glaring error in Stanley Meisler's article in the May 5 issue of the IHT about the celebrated bombing of Guernica: That was not the "first attempt in history to destroy an undefended town from the air and terrorize the civilian population." Almost a month earlier, on

March 31, a similar Condor Legion air raid was carried out against Durango, also in Vizcaya province, with a subsequent strafing operation, during which more innocent victims — including leftists and rightists, nuns, loyalist republicans and pro-Franco Carlists alike — were killed than during the Guernica raid the following month, as Hugh Thomas has pointed out in his account of the war. One hopes Mr. Meisler is better informed and more fully documented in his other assertions.

J. FRANCIS, Madrid.

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J. FRANCIS, Madrid.

## Kaunda: Loyalty to Principle Or Friend?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia and a man who as much as anyone controls how events in Rhodesia will come out, was in Washington last week insisting that the United States (and Britain) remove Ian Smith from power. Otherwise, he said, he would invite the Cubans in.

But that formulation is dubious. Smith, Kaunda's nemesis, is being removed — by the "internal settlement" the white leader has made with black nationalists inside Rhodesia. It provides for his replacement by a majority black government elected by universal adult franchise by the end of this year.

### Loyalties

Only one thing could keep Smith in power, and that would be if the guerrillas of the Popular Front were to prevent the internal group from organizing the elections intended to oust Smith's successor. Kaunda supports the Popular Front, in particular the faction led by Joshua Nkomo.

If Smith does not go, it will be because Kaunda was more eager to see his friend Nkomo take power than to have Smith replaced by a black political rival of Nkomo's.

Personal loyalty is admirable. But it is very different from political principle. The fact is that the recent onset of a process transforming Rhodesia to majority-ruled Zimbabwe in a few months has undressed Kaunda's longtime legitimate claim to be fighting for a principle. The principle has been won. Kaunda is now fighting for the political advancement of a friend.

Kaunda maintains that the internal black leaders are misguided men, or worse, who have made shameful concessions to the white minority in order to buy themselves the chance to beat out the external politicians in the succession to Smith.

Come on. Is it surprising that in Salisbury — only in Salisbury — ambitious politicians cut corners to achieve power? Can it really be demonstrated that the internal nationalists are less personally worthy than the external ones? Did they all not suffer the same prisons, the same privations, the same hatreds, the same exile?

### Who's to Judge?

And why is it for Kenneth Kaunda — or for that matter, for Jimmy Carter — to say that the internal settlement is a sham? The legitimacy of the internal settlement should be judged by Rhodesians. Rhodians are the way to do it. Rhodesians who disapprove of the internal settlement can boycott it or vote against it, or if they are in Nkomo's position, go back home and broaden it or compete politically with it. Kaunda supports guerrillas determined to block elections. This gentle, fair-minded man is helping thwart the will of the people of Zimbabwe.

Kaunda has made Zambia a model of multiracialism in Africa. Yet by encouraging the guerrilla-Cuban combination he conspires to deny the black majority in Zimbabwe the right exercised by Zambia's black majority to set the terms of its own relations with the white minority. He knows well the value of post-independence access to white skills and to the international associations that a congenial multiracialism generates. He supports a policy that may cost Zimbabwe that access.

Kaunda warns, as though it were someone else's responsibility or an unavoidable calamity forced upon him, that he may now have to invite the Cubans into Zambia to press the case in Rhodesia. But it is his own choice.

In 1975, he took note of the Soviet and Cuban role in Angola, observing that "a tiger and his cub are threatening Africa." Warning against communist involvement in Rhodesia, he said then: "We are engaged in an African struggle. It must be fought only by Africans themselves without any foreign involvement, although we naturally welcome economic and military support from anybody who shares our aspirations."

Yet now, if he is not bluffing — and I think it would be mistaken and condescending not to take him at his word — he would invite the communist menagerie into the heart of southern Africa, into his own country.

Is it really so important to Kaunda to see one black man rather than another at the helm in Salisbury that he would tempt the escalation and suffering and loss that bringing in the Cubans and Russians would mean — to Zambia as well as Zimbabwe? We may know soon.



The Cannes Festival

Dassin's Curious Experiment With Medea in Modern Dress

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, France, May 23 (IHT)—The Cannes Film Festival has taken the plunge and is now at swim in rapidly flowing waters. Its projections commence at 8:30 a.m. and continue relentlessly until 2 a.m. the next morning, a strenuous schedule to which it will adhere for the remainder of its two-week course. If not an embarrassment of riches, the spectator is faced with an embarrassing quantity of movies. Viewing four films daily will keep the visitor abreast of the main events.

Jules Dassin's "A Dream of Passion," the Greek entry (in English), examines the experiences of an actress (Melina Mercouri) who, while shooting "Medea" for television, learns that an American woman (Ellen Burstyn) has been lodged in an Athenian prison for slaying her children after discovering her husband's infidelity.

The modern Medea turns out to be an illiterate religious fanatic related only by her similar revenge to the Asiatic sorceress of Euripides. The actress befriends and gives an ear to her ravings, which gives no deeper insight into her role.

Instead, it is a drawback and threatens to dissolve her classical interpretation in soap-opera suds, as her nagging, perfectionist director (Andreas Voutsinas) warns her.

Miss Mercouri delivers a forceful double performance, as the questioning actress and as Medea before the cameras, and Ellen Burstyn howls pitifully as the caged harpy.

This curious experiment has several arresting sequences and some interesting passages, in which, between "takes," the star actress discusses the creation of a part with her knowledgeable director.

Alan Parker's "Midnight Express" (Britain) has drawn the festival's loudest applause, retelling graphically what happened to an American youth who was apprehended at the Istanbul airport for trying to smuggle hashish and was cast into a barbarous prison. A drug trafficker arrested in other lands would probably be meted out a like severe sentence, but Turkish jails and insane wards are less humane, we are informed, than those of Sing Sing.

The vitality of Parker's direction imparts the horrendous exposure with throbbing excitement and nightmarish anxiety. There are gripping performances by Brad Davis as the married boy and by John Hurt and Randy Quaid as his fellow prisoners. The terrible Turks are impersonated by Paul Smith as the brutal guardian and two Italian

actors, Paolo Bonacelli and Franco Diogene. The film was shot in a British military prison in Malta and its anti-Turkish sentiment extends to an obscene jest about the Moslem custom of employing only the right hand in eating, not a solely Turkish habit. Its unswerving violence and sadism destine it for international (Turkey excepted) box-office success.

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Ermanno Olmi's "L'Albero Degli Zoccoli" (Tree of the Wooden Clogs) is a three-hour saga of the Lombardy peasantry in the 1890s. Atmospherically, it casts the spell of George poetry in depicting period and place and it is acted by non-professional natives of Bergamo province. Its narration is listless and meandering and only after more than an hour does it begin its tale of the crisis that arises when a child's wooden shoe must be repaired, an incident to illustrate the grinding poverty of the sharecroppers laboring on a great country estate.

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Peter Handke, the Austrian dramatist, is responsible for "Die Linkshandige Frau" ("The Left-handed Woman," West Germany's entry). The title is ambiguous for the woman does not appear to be left-handed and if she were, it would make no difference to the proceedings.

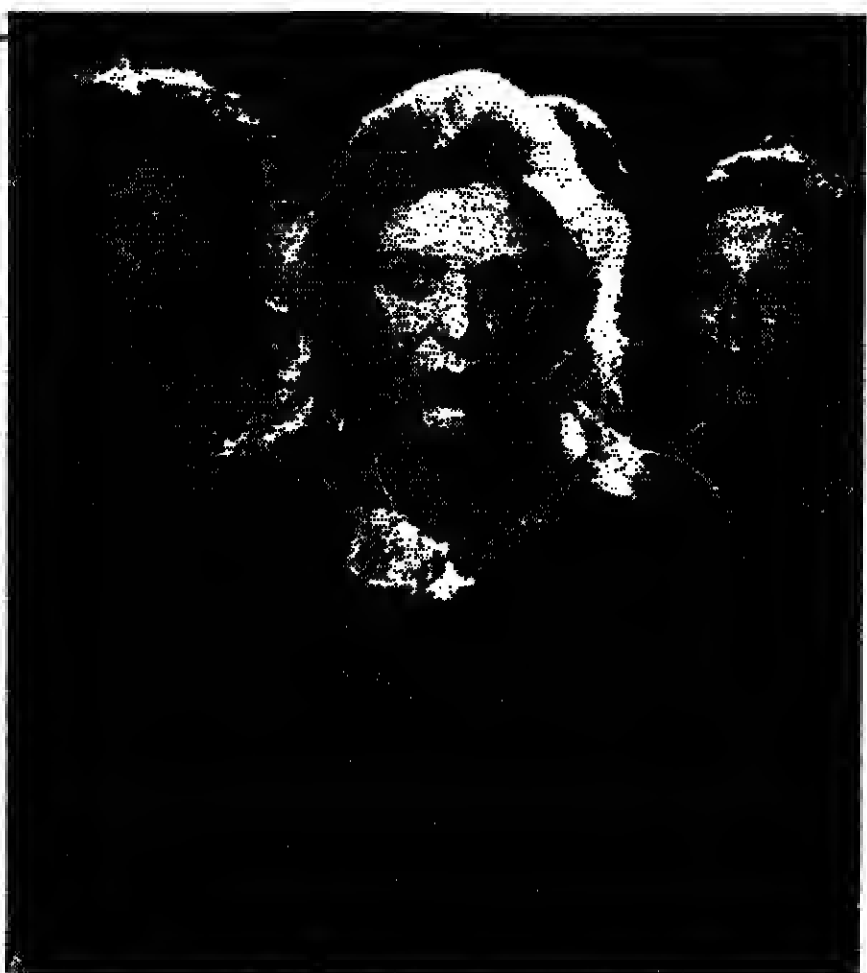
The scenario is bleak and devoid of discernible purpose. A German family lives in the Parisian suburbs because the husband is an employee of a local branch of a German firm. When he returns from a business trip, his wife asks him to leave her and their son, a German, Dennis the Menace, and he obeys without question, aware that questions are never answered in Handke scripts. Two hours of empty fiddle-faddle follow.

In his initial movie, Handke has borrowed some familiar stage tricks, his favorite being the sight and sound of a charging express train. This is usually employed to emphasize a theatrical high moment, as in the American play, "A Man's Man," which pictured life in a tenement flat under the elevated train. Here it is a repeated exclamation point standing in isolation.

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The Japanese entry, "Empire of Passion," by Nagisa Oshima, is a film that in the realm of accomplished cinematic art towers above any yet shown here. A variation on the theme of Zola's "Therese

Melina Mercouri stars in Jules Dassin's "A Dream of Passion," the Greek entry at Cannes.



Requin," it tells with a full measure of dramatic power of the remorse visited upon a wife and her lover after they have murdered her husband, an old rickshaw runner, and deposited his remains in a well.

The ghost of their crime, ever present, enflames their erotic unions and even as they expire during their ghastly execution, they still cry passionately to one another. The vivid story, the strong performances and the exquisite photography, now bright as noonday blizzards and now of the misty delicacy of a Hokusai print, are unified by Oshima's mastery skill. He is a screen stylist of amazing ability.

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The second West German entry is Rainer Werner Fassbinder's first film in English, "Despair," which Tom Stoppard has adapted from an early Vladimir Nabokov novel. A candy confectioner of Russian origin who operates a factory in pre-Hitler Berlin is an incipient schizophrenic. He plots to flee his stupid, fat wife and outish brother-in-law by assuming another's man's identity, a strategy that necessitates a murder. As his wife exclaims when he explains his plans partially, "Oh, it's all so complicated," her exasperated confusion winning a sympathetic laugh from the audience.

Fassbinder's retro reconstruction of quondam Berlin is in the arty manner of Ken Russell. Dirk Bogarde tossing off Stoppard's bons mots in a clipped British accent is an unlikely Russo-German as he wanders through the maze of stylized sets and mystifying situations.

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The Cannes public has demon-

strated its greatest enthusiasm for personalities rather than films. The arrival here of Farrah Fawcett-Majors, the American star whose serial, "Charlie's Angels," was recently on French television, caused a flurry in the streets that threatened to turn into a riot. She has come to discuss her film, "Somebody Killed Her Husband," with its producer, Martin Poll.

On the Arts Agenda

Berg's "Wozzeck," in a new production staged by Jean-Claude Riber with sets and costumes by Andrzej Majewski, will have its first performance by the Grand Theatre in Geneva on June 1. Steg-fried Kurz will conduct, and the cast will be headed by Karl-Heinz Stryczek of the Dresden State Opera in the title part and Elisabeth Seoderstroem as Marie. Other performances are scheduled for June 3, 5, 8, 10 and 12.

"Gambara," a new opera by Antoine Duhamel, with a libretto adapted from Balzac by Robert Pansard-Besson and Genevieve Oufour, will have its world premiere June 2 at the Lyons Opera. The work will be staged by Louis Erlo and designed by Jacques Rapp.

Claire Gibault will conduct, Frantz Petri will sing the title role, and Cécile Alliot-Lugaz, Jean-Philippe Lafont, Leonard Pezzano and Michele Lagrange will take other principal parts. Other performances are scheduled for June 3, 4, 6 and 7.

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A new production of Alban Berg's "Lulu" will have its first performance June 2 at the Hamburg State Opera with Anja Silja in the title role and Christoph von Dohnanyi conducting. Luc Bondy is doing his first operatic stage direction for this production, and the sets and costumes will be by Rolf and Marianne Glittenberg. Other principals in the cast are Kerstin Meyer as Countess Geschwitz, Guenter Reich as Dr. Schoen and Sven Olof Eliasson as Alwa.

Music in Paris

Cage Sows Ideas in the Cactus Garden

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 23 (IHT)—John Cage has been in town for a few weeks, lending his patriarchal presence to the spring festival of the revitalized American Center for Students and Artists, conducting a workshop and showing the results in a public performance that packed the center's theater for two hours of extraordinary communion with the sounds of plant life.

The spoons of Schoenberg and Satie were not far away, although neither might have known quite what to make of the orchestra that Cage conducted with metronomic rigor at the instruments his 15 or so disciples of the moment played with a kind of dreamy, aleutic abandon.

On stage was an array of plants—various cacti and potted plants, some of them part of Cage's baggage and others requisitioned on the spot from the center's grounds. Most of them were plugged into an amplification system and emitted a variety of muted sounds as they were alternately plucked, struck and stroked. Other plant objects, like the large, curved pod-rattles, did not need amplifying.

Highly Organized

Despite the evident role played by chance and the nonchalance with which the performers seemed to go their individual ways, the whole exercise unfolded in a highly organized framework, the visual evidence of which was Cage organizing the time scale with the same series of monotonous motions—raising his right arm in a counterclockwise motion until it reached 12 o'clock, where the left arm took over and descended.

Most of the audience sat or stood mesmerized for the whole two hours, although some contributed to the overall sound pattern by getting up and leaving with varying degrees of impatience, and when the doors opened to let someone in or out, a shock wave of deafening percussion swept in from a dance session in an adjacent room.

As the maestro said before his Paris sessions, the unpredictability of the plants "places the improviser in a situation in which he cannot rely on his taste and memory." The same could be said of the listeners, who cheerfully followed the plied pluckers on their strange voyage of discovery.

Other Aspects

Other aspects of Cage were included in a four-day session of contemporary American music at the

Lucernaire Forum. Joelle Leandre earnestly sang his "The Wonderful Widow of 18 Springs," substituting soft percussive noises from a handheld wooden drum for those of a closed piano.

But her most virtuoso performance in an hourlong recital for voice and bass fiddle was Tom

Johnson's "Falling," in which progressively complex outbursts from the bass punctuated a text that was all about how the piece became so progressively difficult that failure was inevitable—unless, of course, the performer intends to fail, in which case the result could be considered a success.

Boulez Introduces Room For Acoustical Research

PARIS, May 23 (IHT)—Pierre Boulez introduced the central working space of the radically innovative underground structure built for IRCAM, the musical research institute he directs, at a press conference yesterday in which he announced plans for the coming season and simultaneously demonstrated the flexible physical and acoustical properties of the space.

Although Boulez emphasized that IRCAM is essentially a research organization, and described its central space—called the Espace de Projection—as the brain of the underground building, he said that the central space would double as a laboratory and as a performance area for musical and musical-theatrical events. IRCAM is part of the Centre Georges Pompidou and its subterranean structure occupies the space under the small square between the main center and the Church of Saint-Merri.

As Boulez spoke, he gave a startling demonstration of the room's principal acoustical feature. The four walls and the ceiling are composed entirely of revolving, three-surfaced panels that, according to how they are set, either reflect, absorb or diffuse sound. The reverberation time ranges from eight-tenths of a second (very dry) to 4.5 seconds (virtually an echo chamber), with an almost infinite possibility of combinations and the capacity of soundless adjustments in the course of a performance.

The square-cornered room, 13 meters high and 25 meters from front to back, has steel curtains that can divide it into three parts, and the ceiling is divided into three sections of individually adjustable height. The maximum seating is 400.

The Espace de Projection will be inaugurated for public performance in October with two programs of co-productions with the Donaueschingen Festival of West Germany, and three other programs are planned in the course of the season, with the emphasis on works commissioned with the space's particular qualities in mind.

Boulez also announced the 1978-

79 season of IRCAM's Ensemble InterContemporain, which includes an extensive cycle of the works of Alban Berg, in conjunction with the Orchestre de Paris and the Paris Opera, where Boulez will conduct the first complete performance of Berg's "Lulu" in February. Other features are a cycle of works by Olivier Messiaen, whose 70th birthday is Dec. 10, and a number of specially commissioned works. In addition, the Institut de Recherche et de Coordination Acoustique Musicale is organizing workshop sessions of six to eight weeks for composers to familiarize themselves with the technology of the new installation. —D.S.

Women Gain In Management Positions in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Women are beginning to move into management jobs, indicating "significant different occupational profiles for women" if the trend continues, according to a Conference Board study.

But at this point, the study cautions, progress has been slight and the gains aren't spectacular. It said that is partly because the trends haven't been going on for very long and that a recession took place while they were in progress.

The Conference Board, a research group, studied the movement of women in the labor force between 1970 and 1975. It found that women made up 19 percent of total managers in 1975, compared with 16 percent in 1970. That represents a 22 percent gain for women compared with an 8 percent gain for men during the same period. The total number of managers also increased. Women in professional and technical jobs during those years increased 24 percent, compared with a 1 percent gain for men. The gains for women were greater in large companies than in small ones, it found.



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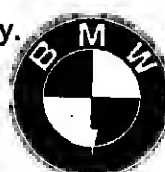
If you don't feel that size is the measure of a car's importance, and of its driver's status, then you will be attracted by the BMW 323i. It's a new type of car, which combines the maneuverability of the most compact BMWs with the exceptional power and mechanical refinement of the BMW sixes.

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## Experts See Protectionism Worsening

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, May 23 (AP-DJ)—World trade is threatened much more seriously by protectionist pressures than previously feared and prospects are the situation will worsen, according to experts at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and delegates in the ongoing trade talks here.

GATT director-general Olivier Long says governments have tried to resist protectionist pressures "but the fact must be faced that they are losing ground." In perhaps his harshest-hitting statement to date, Mr. Long says: "The pressures are becoming fiercer. New restrictions are being introduced. The situation is worse than it was a year ago, and there is a serious risk that it will worsen still more in the months ahead."

Says Georges Alvarez Maciel, Brazil's ambassador to the United Nations office and to GATT: "These days, it is the law of the jungle." The stronger countries, he says, are exercising less restraint in adopting obviously protectionist measures. It is difficult to see any way back to more liberal trading, but "if only we could freeze the situation," he adds hopefully.

Less Embarrassment  
Moreover, trade experts say that major nations seem less embarrassed and less ready to offer explanations or excuses for protectionist moves and the subsequent changes in the profile of trading.

According to the official estimate, 40 percent

### GATT Officials Fear Eruption After Talks

of world trade was under some kind of restriction in 1976, up from 35 percent in 1974 and 25 percent in 1960. Total trade in 1976 was over \$1 trillion.

Arms and the trade of centrally planned economies has always been restricted but between 1974 and 1976 it extended to iron and steel, accounting for 2 percent of world trade, ships and boats accounting for another 2 percent, and other selected commodities that include half bearings, footwear and consumer electronics, accounting for 1 percent.

Hopes for easy solutions to the protectionist problem have been dashed. Studies by trade economists have shown that a pickup in the world economy will ease pressures in only some areas hit by cyclical problems. Even in the case of shipbuilding and steel, only a one-time boost is expected from an economic upturn because these industries are rapidly losing their cost advantage to developing nations.

One of the cornerstones of the talks, known as the Tokyo Round, is the proposed tariff cuts on industrial goods. But the tariff cuts need to be put in perspective, says one trade economist. Optimistically speaking, he says, if the industrial nations — mainly the European Economic

Community, the United States and Japan — finally agree to cut tariffs by an average 40 percent, it should help the flow of goods, but not to the extent people imagine.

Relatively Meaningless

Industrial country tariffs currently average around 10 percent, a 40 percent, or a 4-point cut over the planned eight years is relatively meaningless in the context, for example, of the impact of currency fluctuations. Some individual sectors with very high tariffs might benefit to a significant degree, but overall, there just is not that much to it.

The real danger, as far as protectionism is concerned, lies in the rewriting of old trade rules, or in the writing of new ones. Some of the proposed new rules would legalize restrictive practices that are basically in violation of current GATT rules but which have not been brought under complaint procedures because the hurt country fears reprisals. Moreover, the new rules might encourage protectionist action by allowing it.

Mr. Long describes the subtle forms of protectionism being used as "pressures by larger countries on smaller ones to restrain their exports; as insistence that domestic suppliers, competitive or not, be chosen to fill government orders; as anti-dumping action launched without adequate justification; and as subsidies to favored producers that make nonsense of the idea of trade being based on comparative advantage in normal costs."

### European, Private Buyers

## U.S. Gold Sale Brings About \$180 an Ounce

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—A Texas man and four European merchant banks apparently bought 300,000 ounces of gold at minimum prices of \$180 per ounce today in the first U.S. gold sale in three years.

The General Services Administration said Morris Cannon of San Antonio submitted the high bid of \$182.35 for 800 ounces. The highest commercial bid came from Bank Leu of Switzerland at \$181.36, also for 800 ounces. But two big Swiss banks and a West German bank apparently bought the remainder.

Union Bank of Switzerland offered minimum prices of \$180 for 100,000 ounces, while the Swiss Bank Corp. of Zurich and the Dresdner Bank of West Germany offered minimum bids of \$180.01 for a combined 232,400 ounces.

Final results of the first auction since June 1975 will not be known until all the estimated 50 bids are opened and tabulated, auction officials said. The auction was the first of six monthly auctions to be held between now and October.

GSA employees calling out the dollar amounts and quantities of the initial bids revealed that the most competitive bidding was in the range of \$179-\$180 per ounce, which compared with prices in world gold markets today. A number of individuals submitting bids for the smallest amount that could be purchased — 400 ounces — made offers of \$160 to \$170 an ounce.

Walter Frankland Jr., executive vice president of the Silver Users Association, said he was surprised at the "bullish" prices offered for the government gold. "There are certainly no bargains here," he noted. He felt European banks were likely to be the successful bidders and were interested in buying large quantities of gold without moving the market.

Among other apparent winners, which will be announced later, were Merrill Montague of New York, Gold Standard of Kansas City, Monex International, Credit Suisse, Sharps Pixley and Johnson Matthey Bankers of London.

At least one bid from an individual in Utah for all 300,000 ounces at a bid of 25 cents above any other bidder, is expected to be declared invalid. Sources said this is because the bidder failed to specify an exact price.

In London, as the bids were being opened, gold jumped more than a dollar an ounce toward the close of trading to finish at \$181.00-40 an ounce, up from the afternoon fixing of \$179.75 and up \$1 from yesterday.

## Stocks Fall on NYSE With Dow Off 10.13

NEW YORK, May 23 (Reuters)—Inflation worries and profit-taking pushed stocks sharply lower in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Inflation fears were heightened by comments by Barry Bosworth, President Carter's Wage and Price Council director, who predicted consumer prices for April and May will show a 9-percent rise on an annual basis.

Analysis said there is growing concern about how high inflation and interest rates could go before they would begin to pinch profits. But they also noted that today's selling was in glamour issues that have rung up heavy gains since mid-April.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 10.13 to 845.29. Declining issues led advances by about 1,002-to-490 while volume rose to 33.23 million shares from 28.70 million yesterday.

Prices on The American Stock Exchange also declined with the market-value index off 0.56 at 145.29.

The Big Board's slide slowed for a time on expectations of a final acceptance of a key compromise on natural-gas price deregulation but no final decision was reached before the bell.

Gold stocks benefited from good prices at the Treasury's gold auction. Dome Mines gained 2 points in 75; Homestake Mines 1 1/4 to 36 1/4; Campbell Redlake 1 1/4 to 44 and ASA 1/4 to 20 1/4.

IBM was hard hit, sliding 3 1/2 to 263 1/2. The company said it completed its program of share repurchases, buying 2.42 million shares for \$62.4 million.

American Telephone & Telegraph slid 1/4 to 60 1/4 in ex-dividend trading. In conjunction with the Carter administration's declassification plan, the company said it outlined a plan to limit executive wage increases to 5 percent and hold the line on price rises by its Western Electric manufacturing unit.

Philip Morris fell one to 86 1/2. The company announced it received more than 95 percent of Seven-Up's shares in its tender offer.

### U.S. Introduces New Method for Payments Data

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—The U.S. government today introduced a new method of determining its international transactions and revised the 1977 current-account deficit downward to about \$15 billion from \$20.2 billion.

The Commerce Department said that beginning with estimates for the first quarter of this year, to be released June 21, reinvested earnings of incorporated foreign affiliates of U.S. direct investors and of incorporated U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors will be included in the transactions report.

"The new treatment of reinvested earnings will affect some partial balances that accompany the presentation of U.S. international transactions," a department statement said. "For example, for the 1977 balance on current account, the reported deficit of \$20.2 billion will be revised to a deficit of about \$15 billion," the statement said.

### Burns Calls for Cut in President's Pay

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—Former Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns today called on President Carter to cut his \$200,000-a-year salary by 10 percent, or \$20,000, to show the White House is serious about curbing inflation.

And Mr. Burns, in a memorandum to the Senate Banking Committee, suggested the president call on all presidential appointees and members of Congress to implement the same salary reduction to cut the federal deficit by reduced spending.

### Dutch Options Ruling

AMSTERDAM, May 23 (Reuters)—The Netherlands' Finance Ministry said share options should be exempt from turnover tax as are other securities, the European Options Exchange said today.

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### Dollar Advances On Broad Front; Pound Declines

LONDON, May 23 (AP-DJ)—The dollar rose against most currencies today except the Swiss franc in foreign-exchange trading.

The dollar fell to 1.9690 Swiss francs from 1.9763 late yesterday. Dealers said that the Swiss National Bank has been steadily selling dollars and buying francs over the past several days to remove liquidity from the domestic banking system.

Sterling eased slightly to \$1.8120 from \$1.8133 in uneven trading. Elsewhere, the dollar continued to move in the trading range established last week though it generally finished the day with gains.

Offsetting adverse predictions for near-term inflation rises in the United States are news that the House conferees were close to approving gas-pricing legislation. Many observers believe that once this is done, the path will be cleared for work on President Carter's other energy legislation.

The dollar rose to 2.1305 Deutsche marks from 2.1255 DM. Dealers said they were expecting West Germany's trade surplus figures, due this week, to be down from the 4.188 billion DM reported in March.

The dollar remained virtually stationary against the French franc at 4.6720. The dollar advanced to 229.07 yen, the highest level since late March, from 228.78 yesterday.

### U.S. Units Raise Research Outlay

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP-DJ)—U.S. companies plan to increase research and development outlays this year by nearly 12 percent to around \$34.5 billion, according to a McGraw-Hill survey.

The survey said about one-third of 1978 spending will go toward development of new products, another 48 percent for improvement of existing products and 19 percent for new processes. Aerospace and the electrical machinery and communications industries expect to remain the biggest spenders in research and development over the next three years.

### Bankers Urged to Apply Clout With Soviet Trade

MEXICO CITY, May 23 (AP-DJ)—Bankers meeting here for the International Monetary Conference were urged to use some of the political clout their business activities could generate in conflicts between the West and the Soviet bloc.

The bankers said former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger suggested that the heavy flow of commercial credit to the Soviet bloc countries could be used as a political tool. It was a suggestion they did not welcome, judging by comments from several bankers.

"Bankers tend to look at things from a free-enterprise point of view," said one. They prefer to keep their transactions on a strictly business basis, he added.

Commercial-bank lending to Eastern European countries and to the Soviet Union has been in the billions of dollars in recent years. Ironically, one of the leaders in developing banking relationships with the Soviet Union has been Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, with which Mr. Kissinger is currently a consultant. He was introduced to the bankers' session here by David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase.

Mr. Kissinger did not make a direct suggestion that the banks tie their lending to political policies of their governments, the bankers noted. But they said he suggested greater cooperation and consolidation of goals between the banks and their governments in dealing with the political policies of the Soviet bloc and developing countries.

Clarifying his comments at a later news conference, Mr. Kissinger said it would be "absurd for the industrial democracies to supply the

### Supply Lack Seen Blocking Organic Farms

ST. LOUIS, May 23 (AP-DJ)—With rising production costs squeezing profits, U.S. farmers to recent years have become interested in organic farming—or farming without using chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

While conventional farms generally turn in higher yields and gross incomes, two university studies indicate organic farms can compete financially because they do not have to pay for chemical products. And, although only an estimated 1 percent of farms have quit using chemicals altogether, many more are becoming more selective about how they use chemicals.

However, despite the evidence that practically identical bottom-line results can be achieved on organic and conventional farms, makers of agricultural chemicals are not likely to see their markets dwindle from a massive switch to organic farming because "there simply isn't enough manure in the U.S. to supply enough nutrients for organic agriculture," asserts a Midwest university professor.

One specialist estimates that 61 million farm animals would be needed to support such a system, compared with a current farm animal population of around three million.

### France Narrows Trade Surplus

PARIS, May 23 (AP-DJ)—France's seasonally adjusted foreign-trade surplus narrowed to 692 million francs (about \$147.9 million) in April from a surplus of 1.2 billion francs in March and compares with a deficit of \$18 million francs in April, the Foreign Trade Ministry said today.

Seasonally adjusted imports fell to 28.7 billion francs from 29.9 billion a month earlier but were up from 25.9 billion francs a year ago. Exports dropped to 29.4 billion francs from 31.1 billion francs in March but were up from 25.4 billion francs in April 1977.

During the first 4 months, France recorded a seasonally adjusted surplus of 94 million francs, compared with a deficit of 5.9 billion francs in the like 1977 period.

The statistics institute also reported that the industrial production index fell 0.8 percent to an adjusted 124 (base 1970) in the last quarter last year over the 1977 third quarter.

### Commonwealth Oil Set to Study Merger Offers; President Resigns

SAN ANTONIO, May 23 (AP-DJ)—Commonwealth Oil Refining said its directors have agreed to explore the feasibility of separate proposals from Charter Oil and Roger Tamraz representing a group of private investors.

The proposal by Charter calls for a merger that would provide cash debt and equity securities for Commonwealth creditors and equity securities for shareholders. During the next 60 days counsel for both companies will attempt to draft

terms to be presented to the Commonwealth board.

Commonwealth directors also authorized discussions with Tamraz to prepare an agreement in principle for presentation to the board. Mr. Tamraz said his proposal would involve a substantial investment by his group and a restructuring of Commonwealth's long-term indebtedness.

Either proposal, besides requiring the agreement of Commonwealth shareholders and creditors, would also be subject to approval and confirmation by the bankruptcy court.

In another development it was announced that Gary Davis has relinquished his positions as president and chief executive and as a member of the board subject to severance arrangements satisfactory to him and Commonwealth. Edward Doherty vice president general counsel and secretary has been elected president and chief executive on an interim basis. He was also elected a director.

### Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Deere & Co.			
Quar. Apr. 28	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,110	1,010	
Profits	88.67	91.96	
Per share	1.46	1.53	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,900	1,610	
Profits	136.88	132.19	
Per share	2.26	2.20	
Detroit Edison			
Year Apr. 30	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,480	1,380	
Profits	91.32	105.52	
Per share	1.60	1.99	
Firestone Tire & Rubber			
2nd Quar.	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,200	1,100	
Profits	28.60	39.30	
Per share	0.50	0.68	
1st half	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,300	2,100	
Profits	36.00	62.60	
Per share	0.63	1.09	
Westvaco			
Quar. Apr. 30	1978	1977	
Revenue	276.40	247.30	
Profits	12.30	14.40	
Per share	0.72	0.85	
Canada			
Rothmans Pall Mall			
Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	163.15	163.56	
Profits	3.16	2.65	
Per share	0.65	0.52	
Bank of Montreal			
4 months Apr. 30	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,160	974.20	
Per share	1.95	1.46	

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

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The Shelter Source Worldwide



On the 28th April 1978, the annual general meeting of the board of Banco di Sicilia approved the accounts for the 1977 financial year which showed a net profit of Lire 2,008 million after depreciation, devaluation and provisions for Lire 29,851 million at net of transfers of the relevant funds.

The chairman, Dr. Ciro de Martino, reviewed the results of the activity of the banking section and also of the special sections for industrial, farming, fishing, mining, mortgage and public works credit. These results are summarized by an increase of lire 704 billion in funds deposited, which reached lire 6,254 billion, an increase of lire 534 billion in loans and bonds which together reached lire 5,875 billion.

There was a considerable development in activities in fire and foreign currency with foreign correspondents, exceeding lire 920 billion, an increase of approx. 40% on the previous year.

A representative office was opened in Budapest and our New York branch is now operating from new offices at 250 Park Avenue.

FROM THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31TH DECEMBER 1977

FUNDS MANAGED	.....	Lire 6,404 billion
LENDING BY THE BANKING & SPECIAL SECTIONS	.....	" 4,263 "
INVESTMENTS IN BONDS AND SHARES	.....	" 1,612 "
ENGAGEMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	.....	" 739 "



**Banco di Sicilia**

Public Credit Institution  
Head Office in Palermo, Italy  
Capital funds: Lire 192,702,025,000







## Tokvo Exchange

	May 23, 1978	
Price	388.00	
Int Class	470.00	Matsu E. Wills
Phone	470.00	Mitsui Ind. Co.
Wp. Print	575.00	Mitsui Com.
Bank	575.00	Mitsui Ind. Co.
Photo	568.00	Mitsui Ind. Co.
ichi	568.00	Mitsui Ind. Co.
Ma Motor	239.00	Nippon Elec.
chi	236.00	Sanyo Corp.
air Lr.	2,670.00	Sunittama Bank
tel. Pwr.	1,128.00	Tokai Marine
Ship	468.00	Tokai Marine
Brewery	462.00	Tellin
plsu	362.00	Tokai Marine
chi	278.00	Toraya
Ind.	733.00	Toraya



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Toronto Stocks			Closing Prices May 23, 1978		
High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last
2344 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	2344 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2

High Low Last Chg			High Low Last Chg		
2344 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	2344 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2
1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2	1240 Albitol	11 1/2	12 1/2

NEW YORK, May 23, 1978			NEW YORK, May 23, 1978		
Cash prices in primary markets			Cash prices in primary markets		
as registered today in New York were:			as registered today in New York were:		
Cash prices in primary markets			Cash prices in primary markets		
as registered today in New York were:			as registered today in New York were:		
Cash prices in primary markets			Cash prices in primary markets		
as registered today in New York were:			as registered today in New York were:		

U.S. Commodity Prices			U.S. Commodity Prices		
NEW YORK FUTURES			NEW YORK FUTURES		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
NEW YORK FUTURES			NEW YORK FUTURES		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

LIVE BEEF CATTLE			LIVE BEEF CATTLE		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
LIVE BEEF CATTLE			LIVE BEEF CATTLE		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		



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BOEING 747 SP: Tuesday - Saturday 10:15

BOEING 747: Wednesday - Sunday 10:15

BOEING 747: Friday 10:15

BOEING 707: Monday - Tuesday 10:15

BOEING 707: Thursday - Saturday 10:15

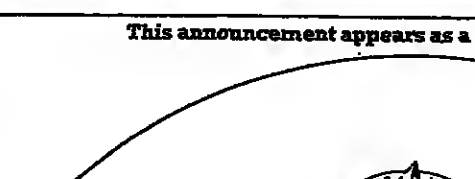
Market Summary			Market Summary		
NYSE Most Active			NYSE Most Active		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
NYSE Most Active			NYSE Most Active		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

European Markets			European Markets		
Yesterday's closing prices			Yesterday's closing prices		
in local currencies			in local currencies		
European Markets			European Markets		
Yesterday's closing prices			Yesterday's closing prices		
in local currencies			in local currencies		
European Markets			European Markets		
Yesterday's closing prices			Yesterday's closing prices		
in local currencies			in local currencies		

COTTON, No. 2			COTTON, No. 2		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
COTTON, No. 2			COTTON, No. 2		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

PORK BELT			PORK BELT		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
PORK BELT			PORK BELT		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



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February, 1978

Dow Jones Averages			Dow Jones Averages		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Dow Jones Averages			Dow Jones Averages		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

Brussels			Brussels		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Brussels			Brussels		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

Selected Over-the-Counter			Selected Over-the-Counter		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Selected Over-the-Counter			Selected Over-the-Counter		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows			Tuesday's New Highs and Lows		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Tuesday's New Highs and Lows			Tuesday's New Highs and Lows		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**NEW ISSUE**

May 17, 1978

**\$150,000,000**

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Wertheim & Co., Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation

Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Kleinwort, Benson

Scandinavian Securities Corporation

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Atlantic Capital Corporation

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

New Court Securities Corporation

Sanyo Securities America Inc.

Salomon Brothers

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.

Warburg Paribas Becker

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Basie Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Suez American Corporation

Paris Commodities			Paris Commodities		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Paris Commodities			Paris Commodities		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

Zurich			Zurich		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Zurich			Zurich		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

Banco di Napoli			Banco di Napoli		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Banco di Napoli			Banco di Napoli		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

Banks to Get Shares			Banks to Get Shares		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		
Banks to Get Shares			Banks to Get Shares		
May 23, 1978			May 23, 1978		
Open	High	Low	Open	High	Low
Close			Close		
Change			Change		

**ROMA, May 23 (AP)—** Society General Immobiliare creditors will receive shares in a holding company controlling SGI instead of cash repayment on about 13 billion lire (about \$1.2 billion) of the 140 billion lire the 36 banks are owed.

The agreement was announced yesterday.

SGI, with extensive real-estate holdings in the United States, Canada, France, Italy and other countries, has transferred title to these holdings to a new company called Gestim. The shares in Gestim were divided among the banks.

About half of the shares will go to a holding company, Fimi, set up jointly by the Belli and Aloisi families, the largest creditors. SGI had been effectively controlled by Banco di Roma, a state-owned institution.

The bank had loaned financier Michele Sindona \$300 million during 1974, when Mr. Sindona's Milan bank was suffering from a shortage of liquidity, and he did not repay the loan. Mr. Sindona had put up his interests in SGI and a predecessor firm, Edilnove-Silupp, as collateral.

**Danish Deficit Widens**

**COPENHAGEN, May 23 (AP)—**Denmark's balance-of-payments deficit widened to \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1978 from 2.3 billion kroner the previous quarter, the government said today in a provisional report.



12 Month Stock										13 Month Stock										12 Month Stock																			
High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s					
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s

[illegible]

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4



*By Eugene T. Maleska*



	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	cloudy	MAORIO	11	52
AMSTERDAM	25	77	rain	MIAMI	28	83
ANKARA	25	77	cloudy	MILAN	15	59
ATHENS	25	77	overcast	MONTREAL	15	59
BEIRUT	24	75	clear	MOSCOW	14	58
BERGAMO	19	64	storm	MUNICH	9	48
BERLIN	19	64	showers	NEW YORK	24	76
BRUSSELS	11	52	cloudy	NICE	19	64
BUCHAREST	20	68	cloud	OSLO	17	63
BUDAPEST	20	68	overcast	PARIS	17	63
CASABLANCA	21	70	cloudy	PRAGUE	17	63
CHENNAI	25	77	rain	REIMS	17	63
COSTA DEL SOL	26	78	rain	RODAS	22	72
DUBLIN	17	63	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	20	68
EDINBURGH	13	55	rain	TENRAN	-	N/A
FLORENCE	16	61	cloudy	TEL AVIV	-	cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	rain	TUNIS	22	72
GENEVA	15	59	cloudy	VIENTIANE	21	70
HELSINKI	17	63	cloudy	WASHINGTON	19	64
ISTANBUL	25	77	overcast	ZURICH	22	72
LAS PALMAS	24	76	clear		8	46
LISBON	19	64	overcast			
LONDON	19	64	cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	14	58	cloudy			

[Yesterday's readings USA and Canada at 1700 GMT all others at 1200 GMT.]

[illegible]

U.S. 11



Yesterday's Jumbles: ROBIN DITTO ADDUCE INDICT  
 Answer: What happened when someone forgot to put the frosting on one of the cakes?—IT WAS "NOT ICED"

## Reviewed By William Fadiman

Myrer is at his best in re-creating their first halcyon year at college when Harvard offered the beckoning promise of "an enchanted stroll towards truth and beauty," and the whole world seemed to be nothing but a gigantic playground and "an immensely golden dream" to which they had instant and easy access via the Empress. In between spasmodic bouts of studying for their exams and nights of reveling in their play and nights flirting and attending one glamorous party after another.

It was the time of the great dance bands, of Artie Shaw and Tommy Dorsey and Benny Goodman, of the Lindy Hop and the Shag, a time for carefree weekends at Cape Cod, for time for gaiety and drinking, for happiness and continued celebration. It was a time when the glittering, untroubled present seemed unending and the future uncertain and distant. But the future which was shattered forever by Pearl Harbor and the grim realities of World War II, a war which took the life of the Frenchman who joined De Gaulle's forces, resulted in another of the Fusiliers becoming a POW and cut deeply into the lives of the remaining three. Through the effective use of an epistolary technique, Myrer brings the horror and tragedy of the armed conflict into sharp and dramatic focus as to his characters and readers alike.

During the course of the years, as we follow the varying fates and fortunes of the protagonists in their

## Best Sellers

FICTION			
This Week		Last Week	Weeks on Chart
1	BLOODLINE, by Sidney Sheldon		115
2	THE HOLCFRONT COVENANT, by Robert Ludlum		2
3	THE HORROR ZONE, by Colleen McCullough		7
4	SCRUPTLES, by Judith Krantz		3
5	THE SILMARILION, by J.R.R. Tolkien		51
6	THE HUMAN FACTOR, by Graham Greene		6
7	THIRST, by J.G. Jones		7
8	A MAN WHO'S WATCHING, by Mary Higgins Clark		8
9	THE PLACID HOUR, by Robert Bly		9
10	HOOVER! (AIDORUS), by Abshire MacLean		15
11	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Brautigan		4
12	THE WOMEN'S ROOM, by Marilyn French		11
13	RACHEE, THE RABBIT'S WOLF, by Selma Trommsdorff		11
14	THE LAST UNFERTILE SMILE, by Anniot Muel		12
15	THE INCOURABLE, by John Le Carré		14
NONFICTION			
1	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James P. Felt		1
2	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
3	PULLING YOUR OWN STRINGS, by Wayne W. Dyer		9
4	ADRIEN ARPEL'S THREE-VALUED CRASH MAKEOVER: DISCOVER REALITY PROGRAM, by Adrien Arpel with Ronnie See Ehrenstein		4
5	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
6	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
7	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
8	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
9	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
10	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
11	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
12	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
13	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
14	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3
15	THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Nancy Friday		3

*By Alan Truscott*

After ruffing the second diamond lead, South led to the spade jack and played a club to king. West won with the ace and persevered with diamonds, forcing an overtrick ruff, which was not unwelcome to the declarer. He crossed to the spade king, led to the club queen, and exited with his remaining club. At the finish, ace-eight of

♠Q74  
 ♥AK8763  
 ♦A  
 ♣KQ5

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1NT	Pass
2♣	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond queen.

هكذا من الأصل



# Rangers' Heist in Boston Left Them Holding the Bag

By Dave Anderson

BOSTON, May 23 (NYT) — At the time, the New York Rangers thought that they had pulled off the biggest Boston heist since the Brinks holdup. They had snatched Phil Esposito, who once had scored 76 goals in a season, and Carol Vadnais, a defenseman who had long coveted from the Bruins in a trade for Brad Park, a defenseman who was not Bobby Orr, and Jean Ratelle, a center who was not even Jean Ratelle anymore. That was early in the 1975-76 season when both teams were wobbling on double-runners.

The Rangers are still on them. They are looking to unload Esposito while they tolerate Vadnais, and await the two Swedish saviors (Anders Hedberg and Ulf Nilsson) in search for a new coach. But the Bruins have flourished since that trade and another deal that liberated Rick Middleton from the Ranger treadmill. With the Stanley Cup final still undecided, the three "Boston Rangers" might even have their names engraved on the old silver mug.

"I think the Canadiens realize," Park said, "that they're in a very competitive series."

## Closer Than Ever

And both Park and Ratelle realize that they are closer to a Stanley Cup than they ever have been. With the Rangers in 1972, they trailed the Bruins 3-1 in the championship series, won the fifth game in Boston but lost the sixth at Madison Square Garden.

"I remember the Bruins had the champagne on ice at the fifth game that year," Park said, "but they never drank it."

If the Bruins sun the Canadiens again tonight, they will surely have champagne on ice Thursday when the series returns to Boston Garden, where the Bruins won Sunday night 4-3, on Bobby Schumacher's overtime goal. Park had scored the Bruins' third

goal, the third of the series for the 29-year-old defenseman, as many as Guy Lafleur, the Canadiens' regal right wing. During the season Park had 22 goals and 57 assists.

"I heard that all the time in New York, but I wasn't as good as Bobby Orr," he said. "But here, all the fans knew that there never would be another one like him. They accepted me as Brad Park instead of 'Is he as good as Bobby?' The fans have been tremendous to me. My first game here after the trade, it was one of those quiet moments before a face-off and I heard a fan yell, 'Hey, Paasak, welcome to Baahstun.' But hockey's different here than it is in New York. The size of New York, all the other celebrities there, it's hard for New York to get caught up in a hockey atmosphere. But Boston has a hockey atmosphere."

"Hockey's different for me here," he explained. "I was doing a lot more things in New York. I had to be a rushing defenseman, I had to be a defensive defenseman and sometimes I had to be a policeman when things got rough. I had a lot of penalty minutes there. But when I came up here, the coach [Don Cherry] told me if I got backed into a corner, have a ball, go to it but otherwise he wanted me on the ice, out in the penalty box. That's the biggest difference. I don't have to fulfill a policeman's role here."

## No More Ghosts

Another difference, strangely, is that he has never been compared to Bobby Orr in Boston, as he was in New York.

Being in that atmosphere surely has lengthened the career of Ratelle, who had 25 goals and 59 assists this season.

"When we got Jean," said Harry Sinden, the Bruins' general manager, "I figured he'd play three more years. But now that those three years are up, I think he's good for another two or three. He's not only a super center but he's a super checker and a

super guy. Don Cherry has told me that when he chews out the team every once in a while, he feels like he ought to apologize to Jean for using that language."

If he had remained with the Rangers, the 37-year-old Ratelle might have been phased out by now, as Rod Gilbert was.

"Before the trade, I asked the Rangers for an extension on my contract," Ratelle said, "but they wouldn't give it to me."

Instead the Rangers' general manager then, Emile [Cat] Francis sent him to the Bruins in the trade that Sinden instigated. The Bruins' general manager suggested, "Let's make a big deal, no little deal is going to help us — how about Esposito for Park?" Francis asked for Vadnais and Sinden asked for Ratelle as well as Joe Zambusi, a defenseman Sinden has since swapped for Rick Smith, now a Bruin defenseman. Several months later the Rangers' new general manager, John Ferguson, asked the Bruins for Ken Hodge, who had thrived with Esposito in Boston for so many seasons. Sinden demanded Middleton, a right wing with only 24 years old. Middleton scored 25 goals this season. Hodge is now in the minors.

## Off-Ice Problems

"Middleton's a sniper," Sinden said. "Just before we got him, Philadelphia had knocked us out of the playoffs because we didn't have a sniper who could get goals for us."

But winning is not everything to Park during this Stanley Cup final. His 4-year-old son, Jamie, who has cerebral palsy, underwent surgery Monday. Tendons in his legs were "shaved" so that he might be able to walk easier.

"When you're playing for the Stanley Cup," Park was asked, "how do you keep from thinking about Jamie?"

"I separate it," Park replied. "In the game, I worry about hockey. The rest of the time, I worry about him."

## Yastrzemski Scores 3 Runs

# Boston Beats Toronto, Ties for 1st

TORONTO, May 23 (UPI) — A three-run double by Yastrzemski hit a three-run American League pitcher to defeat the Blue Jays 5-4, and give Boston a virtual tie with Detroit for first place in the American League East.

He homered, the 369th of his career, moved him into a 24th-place lead in the batting race with the all-time leader, Ted Williams, and also represented his 4,500th hit.

Alan Ripley profited from Yastrzemski's eighth-inning heroics getting his first major-league victory. The rookie right-hander pitched seven full innings, giving up three runs on seven hits.

Toronto's John Mayberry drove in three runs with his sixth and seventh homers of the season, after a rise hit his 14th homer — a run shot in the first.

## Dodgers 8, Padres 1

At San Diego, Manny Mota hit a three-run double in the eighth inning that triggered a seven-run outburst and carried Los Angeles to an 8-1 victory over San Diego. It was the 135th career pinch-hit for Mota, who is batting .293 as a pinch-hitter during his career.

## Expos 5, Pirates 2

At Montreal, Ellis Valentine doubled home two runs in the first inning and Steve Rogers pitched a no-hitter for 7½ innings to help the Expos snap a four-game losing streak with a victory over Pittsburgh. Rogers, who picked up his fifth victory in nine decisions, yielded the Pirates' first hit with one out in the eighth when Rennie Stennett singled for his 1,000th career hit.

reer hit. Darold Knowles took over after Pittsburgh pushed across two runs and recorded his second save.

## Reds 10, Braves 0

At Cincinnati, Ken Griffey hit a two-run homer and Ray Knight added a three-run shot as Cincinnati blanked Atlanta for the second straight game. Bill Bonham, raising his record to 5-0, combined with Pedro Borbon on a five-hitter. It marked the first time that Reds' pitchers have posted back-to-back shutouts since June 24-25, 1975, also against Atlanta.

## Twins 2, Rangers 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Geoff Zahn and reliever Mike Marshall combined on a seven-hitter in pitching the Twins to victory over Texas. Zahn, 4-2, gave up all seven

hits before yielding to Marshall. Marshall, who has retired 24 of the 25 batters he's faced since joining the Twins, pitched out of an eighth-inning jam and went on to record his fourth save. Jim Sundberg had two hits for Texas, extending his consecutive game hitting streak through 22 games.

## Mariners 10, Royals 1

At Seattle, Larry Milbourne tripled home two runs and Seattle took advantage of three Kansas City errors and three wild pitches to rout the Royals. Tom House, a surprise starter, recorded his third victory against two losses after being given the starting assignment when Rick Honeycutt reported elbow pain before the game. Bruce Bochte homered for Seattle.

## Team President Excluded

# Islanders' Panel to Try to Untangle Finances

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT) — A five-man committee of partners has been formed to straighten out the tangled finances of the New York Islanders and it does not include Roy Boe, the team's president.

The new group is going to look into ways to make sure the money "bleeds don't recur," William Shea, a lawyer for a group of Islander owners, said yesterday.

The Islanders, for whom Shea Stadium is named, had a hand in the creation of the team when he advised Nassau County on bringing in a hockey team in 1972 to play in the new Coliseum. He took a new interest in the team last week when several friends, who are minority partners on the team, asked him to look after their interests.

## Days in Court

The Islanders have been involved in a welter of recent litigation. Last week, Boe was named as a defendant in a judgment ordering payment of more than \$4.1 million to a cable television company over a breach of contract. In addition, the Islanders had lent more than \$3 million to help financially pressed Nets basketball team, which Boe also heads. A minority partner in the Islanders in recent weeks began two multimillion-dollar suits against Boe and the Nets to recover the loan.

As part of the restructuring of the Islanders, Boe will retain his title — but until the income tax ramifications can be worked out, Boe owns 21 percent of the hockey team.

Boe did not view the new committee as diminishing his power with the Islanders. "I appointed the committee to work with me," he said yesterday. "I've got a vote of confidence from the majority."

Shea said that Bill Torrey, the general manager and the man generally credited with the club's on-ice success, is likely to play a dominant role in the finances of the team in the future.

## Contempt Citation

In State Supreme Court in Mineola, L.I., Shea's firm is defending Boe against a contempt of court citation. A show-cause order was granted after the minority stockholder who began the suits against Boe, Thomas Thornton, charged that Boe was in contempt because he had offered to buy out Thornton after promising the court that he would only conduct "ordinary" business.

About 10 persons, including Boe, are partners in the ownership both of the Nets and Islanders. Those hold about 70 percent interest in each team. The Islanders have about 18 shareholders. Although they have played to capacity crowds at almost every game from their third season in 1974-75, the Islanders have not yet paid a dividend.

Boe and Robert Carlson, who is Boe's lawyer and also a partner in the basketball team, met yesterday with the lawyer for the National Basketball Association, David Stern, who has been monitoring the Nets' considerable problems.

Stern has made several suggestions on ways to help the Nets, but the Knicks, who are owed \$3.2 million by the Nets, have reportedly turned these down as too costly to them.

# Roger Penske, the Businessman, Is a Would-be King of the Road

By Michael Katz

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23 (NYT) — Once upon a romantic time, before automobiles were recalled by Detroit and years before the first theft of a hubcap, men brought cars to Indianapolis with the same dreams as their brothers who took one-horse stables to Louisville. Race cars still arrive by pickup truck at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in the month of May, but the men who hope to qualify them have little hope to win. In auto racing, and especially the Indianapolis 500, the American dream is only for the wealthy and the well prepared.

The Indianapolis 500 is as American as big business. Roger Penske is the highly polished, clean-cut, apple-pie American businessman behind the top team at Indianapolis this year, a trim, athletic 41-year-old millionaire with two Chevrolet dealerships, an auto race track and a holding company that controls Penske corporations. "My whole business was built out of racing," he says. "Just the way Jack Nicklaus built his business from golf."

Winning the 500 would be good for business, and Penske, who retired as a world-class sports-car driver at the age of 27 — for business reasons, naturally — has assembled the team that is the heavy favorite to win next Sunday's million-dollar race.

Penske Racing Inc. will have Tom Sneva starting from the pole position, Rick Mears also from the front row and Mario Andretti at the back of the 33-car field in the fastest car of all.

Andretti missed the time trials because he was competing in the Belgian Grand Prix, which he won to take the lead in the world drivers' standings.

Now, as a "replacement" driver, he must start from last place. Andretti "replaces" Mike Hiss, who put the car on the third row while going well under top speed.

"If this were a horse race," says Bob Laycock, one of the speedway's many historians, "and you could get the three cars as an entry, you'd have to bet on Penske."

No auto racing, even more than in horse racing, chalk usually proves to have the edge. And out since 1972, when the superstar of Parnelli Jones and Vel Miletich entered Andretti, Al Unser (then trying for his third straight Indy 500 victory) and the national champion, Joe Leonard, has one team so dominated practice and qualifying as has Penske's Team Super.

But Penske knows well that superstars do not always win at Indianapolis. In 1972, Unser finished second, Leonard third and Andretti eighth for the Jones-Miletich team.

The winner that year, at the fastest speed in 500 history, 162.962 miles an hour, was Mark Donohue, who died three years later after a crash in the Austrian Grand Prix. That '72 Indy car was entered by Roger Penske.

This is Penske's 10th year at the speedway. Never before has he felt so good about his chances.

"We've got the best driver lineup, the best crew and the best car," he says proudly.

He also has a 5,230-square-foot factory in England (Penske Cars Ltd.), where those "best cars" are made, and a 10,890-square-foot shop in Reading, Pa., where they are assembled. He has spent \$15 million on his racing program, an almost incredibly low figure by today's inflated-budget standards.

## Monday's Line Scores

Dick King the president of the United States Auto Club, which sanctions the Indianapolis 500 and the 16 other events on the Championship Trail, has estimated that it would cost a new owner \$1 million to run a one-car team for the circuit.

Penske runs two cars for the whole circuit, three at Indianapolis, maintains two factories, and hires the best drivers available — all for something like \$1.5 million.

"Roger gets a dollar for a dollar," says Jim McGee, the manager of the Penske racing team. "He runs an awfully tight ship. But he's over, ever said to me, 'You can't have something because it costs too much.'"

Penske saves money by building as much of his own machinery as possible. This is the first year he has appeared at Indianapolis with his own car, the Cosworth-powered Penske PC-6, a direct descendant of the PC-4 with which he campaigned briefly on the Formula One, or Grand Prix, circuit.

Andretti says flatly that the new Penske "is the best car I've ever had at Indianapolis."

The drivers are tops. Andretti, 38, is the superstar, perhaps the finest and most versatile racer in history. Sneva, 29, a former school principal who wears thick glasses even while driving, is the national champion. Mears, 26, USAC's rookie of the year in 1976, is still a rookie at Indianapolis, but, like the two stars he has been learning from, he fits the Penske mold. He, too, is a salesman.

Setting up the cars are experienced, and independent, crews. Derrell Soppe and Laurie Gerrish are back for second seasons as chiefs on the Andretti and Sneva cars, respectively.

Derrick Walker, who was crew chief on the Penske Grand Prix team and now is in charge of the factory in England, heads the Mears crew. Karl Kainhofer is the engine man for all three cars.

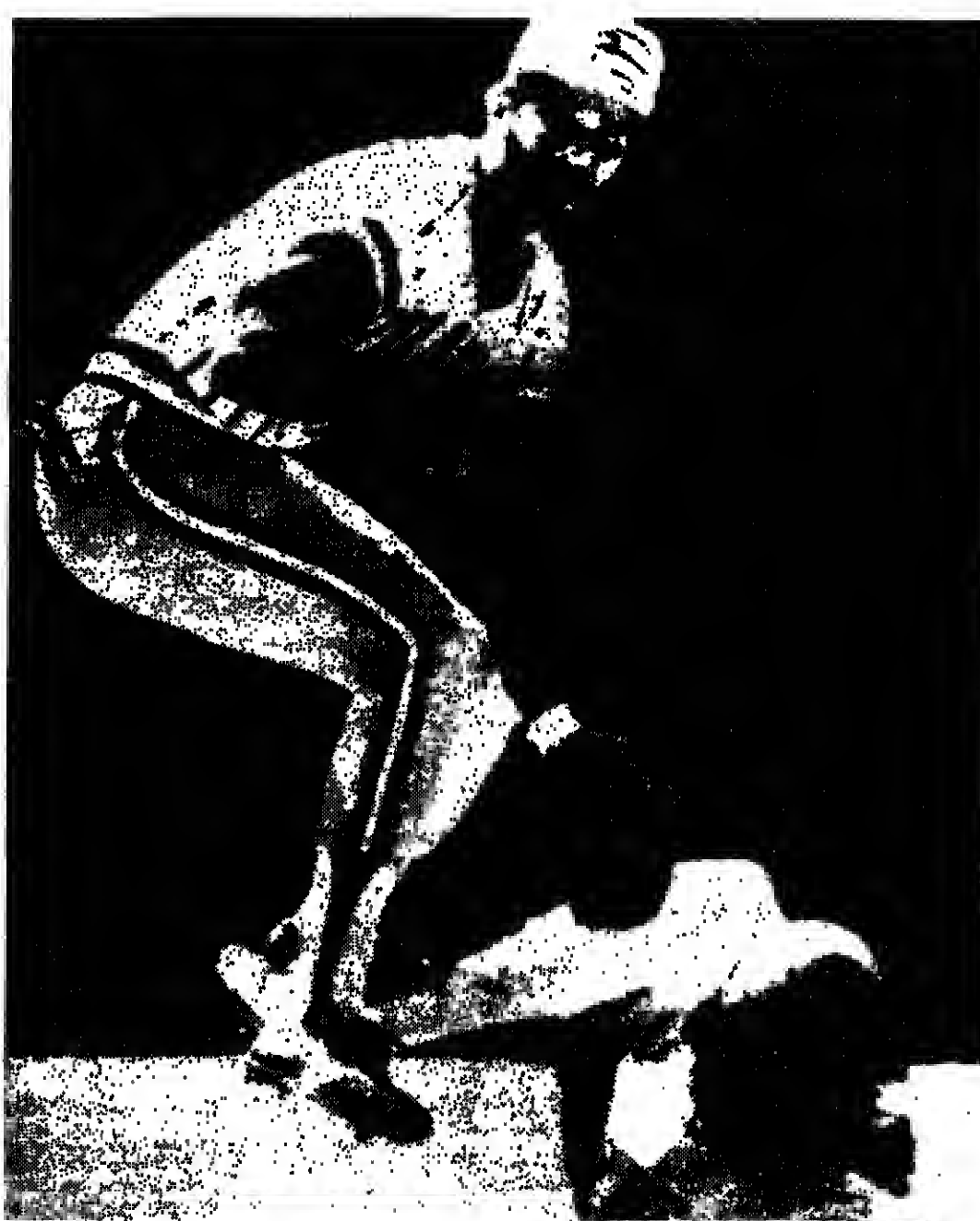
Often, a team that has the two leading cars in a race will issue orders for one or the other to win, especially if a season-long point standing is involved. But Penske says that, because his three cars have individual sponsors, he will let them race to the finish, even if they are one, two, three entering the last lap.

The Indianapolis 500 is "serious business," says Penske, whose companies gross almost \$100 million a year.

"There's nothing like a victory to boost employee morale," he says. "We have over a thousand employees in the Northeast, and when we win the Pocomo 500 last year it just created a great spirit. Everyone in business is pushing for more and more production, and this is one way we've done it."



Roger Penske



Pittsburgh shortstop Frank Traveras leaps as he fires the ball from first to second in successful double play. Montreal runner Larry Parrish is too late when he attempts his slide into first base.

# L.A. Council Toughens Stand Against Games

LOS ANGELES, May 23 (UPI) — Mayor Tom Bradley appeared before the city council yesterday, which peppered him with questions about the 1984 Olympic Games and then initiated moves that could kill any chance that the city would host the Games.

Bradley insisted that he remained committed to the city's financial demands in bargaining with the International Olympic Committee and bristled at suggestions he made a "secret deal" with the IOC in Athens last week.

"It has been the postlude of every member of this council, my position and [that of] every member of the delegation [to Athens] at every

step along the way that this city will not accept financial liability for the conduct of the games," Bradley said. "Not once did we waver from that position."

After Bradley's appearance however, two motions were made toughening the city's stand, which the IOC has already said it will reject.

Council President John Ferraro, a member of the Athens delegation and considered a supporter of the Olympic bid, moved that the city withdraw its bid unless the IOC agrees to a contract which "absolves and protects" Los Angeles from financial liability.

He said, "The city cannot accept the terms under which the games were awarded, as they pose a severe financial threat."

Councilwoman Joy Picus proposed that the IOC — which has given the city until July 31 to accept its terms — be given a deadline of July 1 to accept the city's terms.

Both motions were sent to the council's Olympic committee, which Ferraro heads.

Bradley grew angry at one point when Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky referred to the negotiations as the "Mayor's bid for the Olympic games."

"This is no more the mayor's bid than it is the man in the moon," Bradley snapped. "It's not my proposal. It's our proposal. The council has been working on this for months."

Bradley urged the council not to reject the IOC contract until the city has explored the possibility of obtaining insurance, a performance bond or some means of accepting the IOC's terms while protecting the taxpayers.

"If that cannot be worked out, if that cannot be guaranteed, I for one, and I am sure all members of the council, will say that we simply cannot accept the Games, you're going to have to take them somewhere else."

## Standings in the Major Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	19	16	.543	—
Chicago	19	17	.529	1/2
Montreal	19	19	.500	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	17	20	.459	2 1/2
New York	18	22	.450	3 1/2
St. Louis	14	25	.359	7
WEST	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	23	14	.622	—
Los Angeles	24	15	.615	—
Cincinnati	25	16	.610	—
Houston	19	18	.514	4 1/2
San Diego	17	22	.436	7
Atlanta	14	23	.378	9

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	20	12	.625	—
Boston	20	14	.588	—
New York	20	14	.588	1 1/2
Washington	19	18	.514	4 1/2
Cleveland	18	19	.486	6 1/2
Baltimore	16	21	.436	9 1/2
Toronto	14	24	.366	11
WEST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	24	15	.615	—
California	21	16	.568	2
Kansas City	19	18	.514	4
Texas	16	24	.400	8 1/2
Minnesota	15	27	.357	10 1/2
Chicago	12	29	.293	16

## NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Cosmos	8	1	29	9	20	48
Washington	8	2	21	8	19	47
Rochester	3	6	11	12	11	20
Toronto	2	6	7	11	7	19
CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Minnesota	6	3	15	11	14	31
Dallas	5	5	15	14	15	45
Tulsa	5	5	12	11	12	43
Chicago	4	7	14	19	13	37
WESTERN DIVISION	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Portland	8	4	20	17	20	48
Vancouver	6	2	20	19	18	44
Seattle	5	5	15	16	15	45
Los Angeles	4	5	12	13	11	35

## Transactions

TIONAL CONFERENCE					HOCKEY				
North Division					National Hockey League				
	W	L	GP	GA	PP	LOS ANGELES KINGS—Signed Bob Murdoch, defenseman, to a multi-year contract.			
Los Angeles	8	1	29	9	28	World Hockey Association			
San Jose	7	2	29	19	29	Winnipeg Jets—Signed Barry Lema, defenseman; Dan LeDuc, left wing, and Bobby Guerin, center, to one-year contracts.			
San Jose	2	6	11	13	29				
San Jose	2	6	7	11	7				
South Division					Baseball				
	W	L	GP	GA	PP	National League			
Los Angeles	6	3	15	11	14	NEW YORK METS—Reactivated Tim Lincecum, shortstop, from the disabled list. Outrighted Sergio Rivera, infielder, to Tidewater of the International League.			
San Jose	5	5	15	11	14				
San Jose	5	5	13	11	14				
San Jose	4	7	14	19	13				
North Division					Football				
	W	L	GP	GA	PP	National Football League			
Los Angeles	8	4	20	17	20	CHICAGO BEARS—Signed Mike Morgan and Mike Usher, running backs; Mark Boley, Ben Peterson, Steve Williams and Jack Stribos, wide receivers; John Howard, defensive end, and Chris Galus and Phil Meyer, defensive backs.			
San Jose	0	3	19	11	18				
San Jose	5	6	15	16	15				
San Jose	4	5	12	13	11				
South Division					FOOTBALL				
	W	L	GP	GA	PP	National Football League			
Los Angeles	4	2	16	7	14	CHICAGO BEARS—Signed Mike Morgan and Mike Usher, running backs; Mark Boley, Ben Peterson, Steve Williams and Jack Stribos, wide receivers; John Howard, defensive end, and Chris Galus and Phil Meyer, defensive backs.			
San Jose	5	5	20	19	18				
San Jose	5	5	15	15	15				
San Jose	5	3	14	14	14				
North Division					LOS ANGELES RAMS—Signed Elvis Peacock, running back; Frank Carroll, punter-placer, and Ron Hestler, linebacker.				
	W	L	GP	GA	PP				
Los Angeles	1	5	11	10	11				
San Jose	1	5	11	11	15				
San Jose	1	9	20	10	16				
San Jose	0	10	7	23	7				
South Division					BASKETBALL				
	W	L	GP	GA	PP	National Basketball Association			
Los Angeles	7	4	17	14	57	DETROIT PISTONS—Signed Robert "Bubba" Hawkins, to a three-year contract.			
San Jose	4	6	28	19	17				
San Jose	5	5	12	12	12				
San Jose	5	5	12	12	12				

**34. Ask a lot of questions.**  
(An international call means business.)  
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